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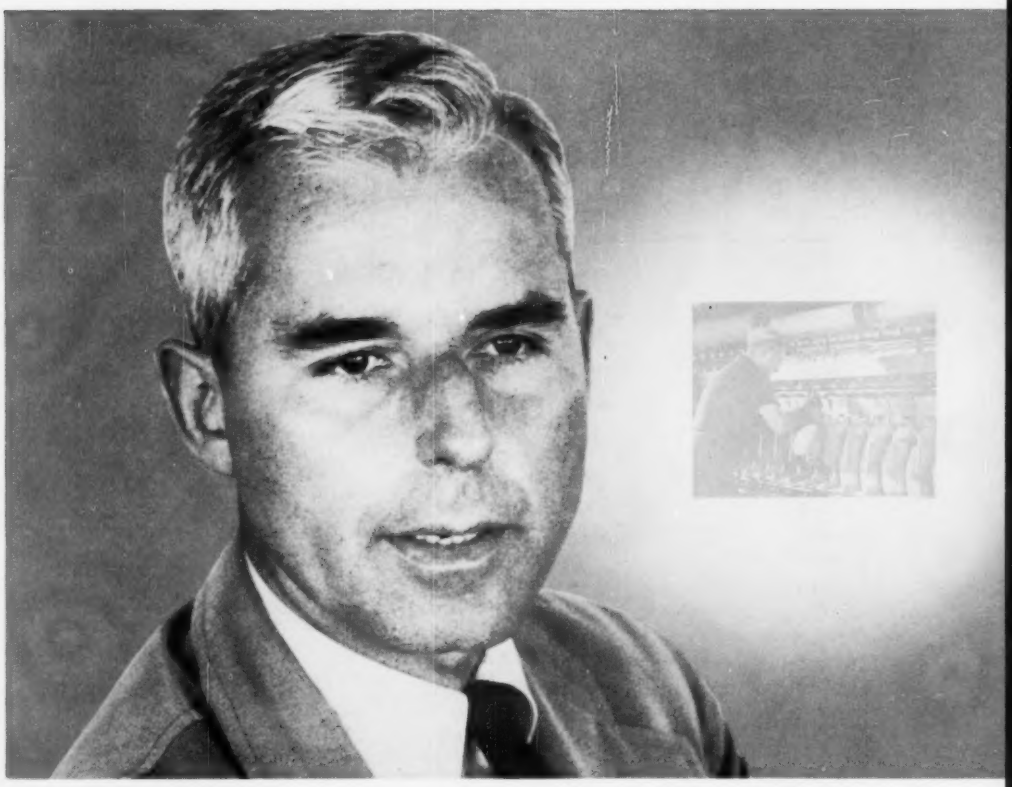

CHARLES ANDERSON leads Roxbury Carpet's surge to more varied output, bigger sales—
story page 33

THIS MONTH'S SPECIAL ARTICLES:

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How to knit Saaba yarns
New nylon carpet textures

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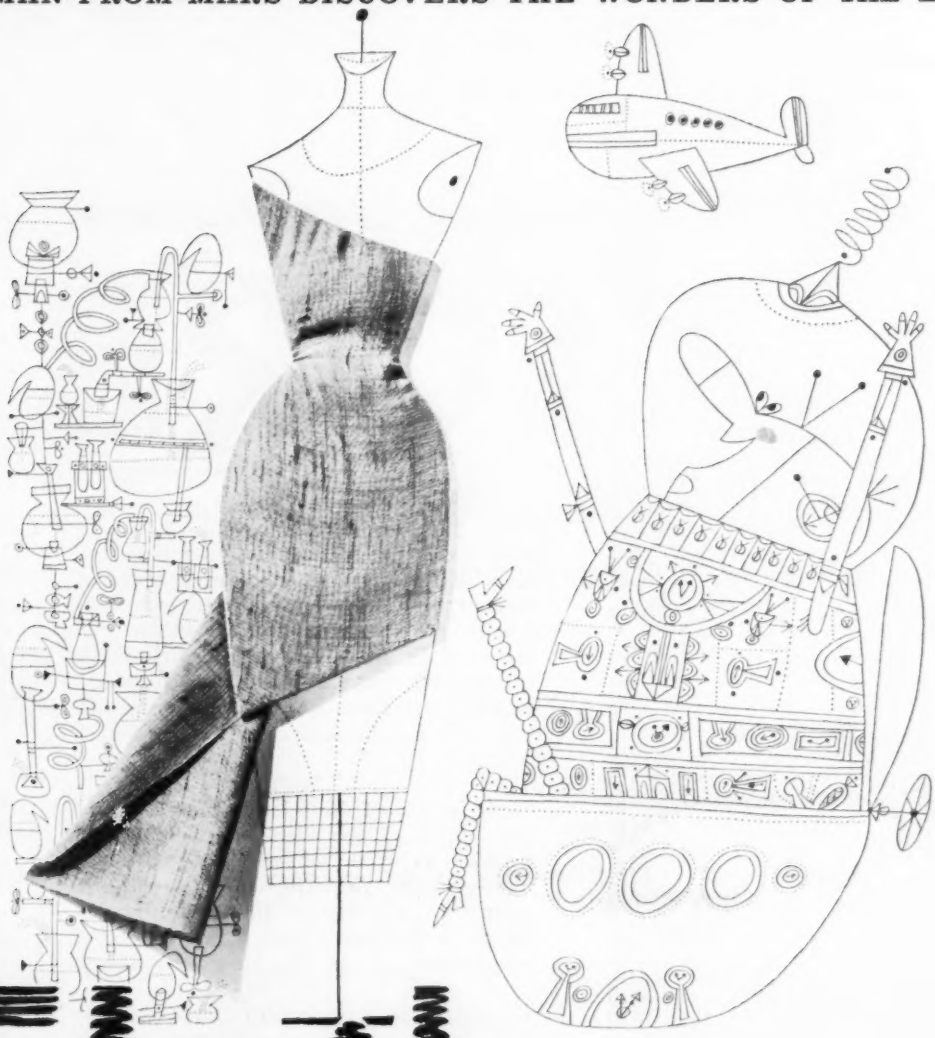

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MODERN
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October, 1958 Vol. 39, No. 10

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The Principal Trade Groups

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists ..... Lowell Techn. Inst., Lowell, Mass.
American Association for Textile Technoloy, Inc. ..... 100 W. 55th St., New York
American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc. ..... 1501 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc. Man-Made Fibers and Silk Division ..... 10 East 40th St., New York
American Rayon Institute ..... 350 Fifth Avenue, New York
Man-Made Fiber Producers Association ..... 350 Fifth Ave., New York
Silk and Rayon Printers and Dyers Ass'n of America, Inc. ..... 1450 Broadway, New York
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association ..... 41 F. 42nd St., New York
Textile Distributors Institute, Inc. ..... 469 Seventh Ave., New York

Pfizer Gives Up Vicara

Charles Pfizer & Co. has terminated an option to buy Virginia Carolina Chemical Co.'s, Vicara protein fiber plant at Taftville, Conn., and on Virginia Carolina fiber research. Pfizer had taken the option pending a possible decision to enter the fiber field. Research conducted by Pfizer reverted to Virginia Carolina. Meanwhile, it was reported in trade circles that another company, whose name remained unrevealed, had acquired an option to buy the Vicara division.

Carl A. Setterstrom, special projects manager for Pfizer, resigned his position with the company to accept a post as assistant director of research and development with Sun Oil Co. in Philadelphia.

Celanese to Offer Polyester Fiber

A new polyester fiber tradenamed "Teron" will be produced in the United States by a newly formed company owned one-half by Celanese Corp. of America and one-half by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. of Great Britain. Teron will be marketed by Celanese for end uses expected to include apparel and home furnishings.

I.C.I. produces in England the polyester fiber Terylene. This fiber was developed by the Calico Printers' Association of Lancashire which in 1947 gave I.C.I. the world rights of manufacture and sale except in the United States. Similar rights in the U.S. were sold by Calico Printers to the Du Pont Co. which produced a polyester fiber tradenamed Dacron. The basic patents on a polyester fiber obtained by Calico Printers will expire in July, 1961.

The new subsidiary of Celanese and I.C.I. has been tentatively named Lindum Fibers Corp. It was stated that this name may later be changed. The new fiber will be manufactured in a plant to be built on one of several sites upon which options have already been taken. Once the site is selected construction work will begin immediately with work on the main plant to start in 1959.

American Cyanamid Office

The Fibers Division and the Textile Chemicals Department of American Cyanamid Co. are opening new sales headquarters occupying the entire 16th floor at 111 W. 40th St., New York City. The fibers unit, headed by Alden R. Loosli, will begin limited marketing of Creslan, Cyanamid's acrylic fiber, to the trade this fall.

Limited commercial production of Creslan will begin late in 1958 at a new plant being constructed near Pensacola, Fla. The plant will have an annual capacity of 27 million pounds of Creslan staple and tow. L. A. Fluck is manager of the textile chemicals unit.

Text of Wash-Wear Label

The board of directors of the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the U. S. A., at its annual meeting in New York, approved a woven label to be sewn in all men's clothing sold as wash-and-wear and which in effect would tone down some of the performance claims made for such garments. The label adopted states that the garments may be washed by hand or by machine in lukewarm water; that they should not be spin dried but drip dried after washing and pressed with cool iron where needed. While reaction of male wear retailers, manufacturers and textile technicians to the new wash-and-wear label generally was uniformly favorable, some mill quarters indicated the label as being too loosely worded and that the label fails to recognize the strides made in automatically launderable garments.

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Fabrics now being created by selected mills (for apparel only). For further information write The Dow Chemical Company, Textile Fibers Department, Williamsburg, Va.

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Japanese H-T Rayon

Fabelta, Belgian producer, has been conducting a market research study in the United States to determine whether it will license production of Z-54 high-tenacity rayon staple in this country or sell the fiber directly in the U. S. market. The study in the U.S., and a similar one in Europe, were slated for completion in November.

Z-54 was developed by Tachikawa Laboratories in Japan and perfected by Japanese and Belgian technicians working at Fabelta. It is a cotton-like fiber for use in blends with cotton or acrylic fibers on a 50-50 basis. It is said to be particularly useful for wash-and-wear garments, resulting in a stiffer or firmer fabric than that normally obtained by viscose rayon staple.

Kohorn Gets Polish Order

The Polish Government agency, Varimex, has placed an order for rayon spinning machines with Von Kohorn International Corp., Von Kohorn has announced. The order is being financed by a $200 million loan recently granted Poland by the U.S. Export-Import Bank. The machinery is destined for a rayon plant at Chodakow, Poland, for the manufacture of textile yarns only.

To Boost Nylon Output

Du Pont has installed new production facilities at its Seaford, Del., nylon plant to increase output of its 420 nylon staple fiber with a view to expansion of the new fiber into a wider variety of end uses. Du Pont 420 nylon, introduced a year ago, is said to impart longer wear to cotton and rayon fabrics.

Wear testing, Du Pont states, has shown that work pants fortified with 25% of the new nylon in the warp yarns only, wear an average of 70% longer than all-cotton goods of the same weight and construction. The new nylon has been adopted in boys' play clothing, men's knitted underwear and rayon slacks. It also is under industry evaluation for early introduction in cotton jackets, woven underwear, hunting clothes, sewing threads, papermakers' felts and tarpaulin fabrics.

Among mills producing fabrics containing 420 nylon staple are Cone Mills, Deering Milliken, Pepperell, Reeves Bros., Riegel Textile Corp., J. P. Stevens, Texas Textile Co., and Wellington Sears.

New Textile Research Lab

American Research and Testing Laboratories, Inc., a new consulting firm specializing in textile problems, has been established in Pawtucket, R. I. Dr. W. George Parks, president of the firm and director of the lab, is head of the Department of Chemistry, University of Rhode Island, and chairman of the University's research committee. The laboratories are equipped to handle a broad range of chemical and physical evaluations of textile fibers and fabrics.

Woolen, Worsted Fabrics

Value of products shipped by the woolen and worsted fabrics industry in 1957 was estimated at $970 million in the second annual Survey of Industrial Buying Power published by Sales Management Magazine. The industry last year employed about 60,900 people in 343 plants. Worcester County in Massachusetts, which employed 4,800 persons in 25 plants, was the nation's leading woolen and worsted fabrics county. The nation's top 20 woolen and worsted fabrics counties are shown to contain 157 plants, representing 45.8% of the industry totals.

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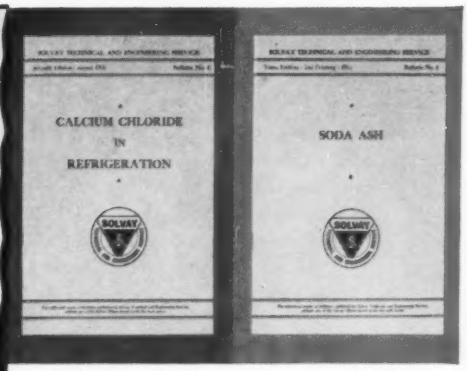

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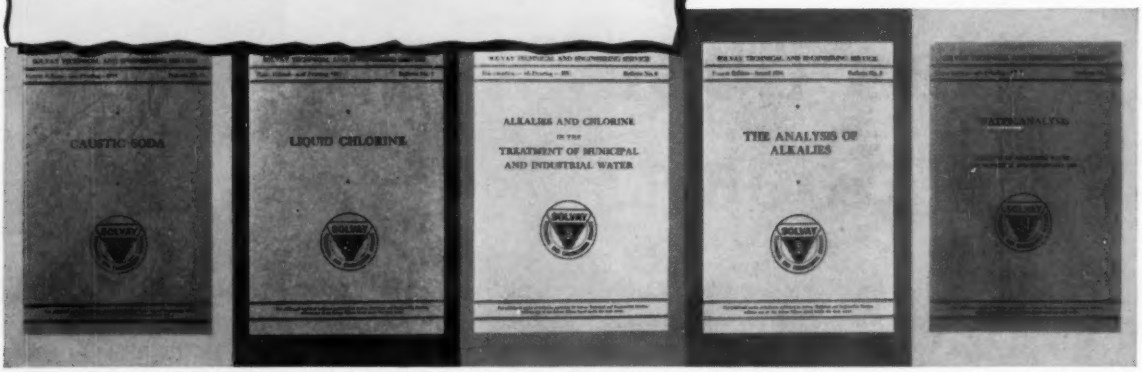

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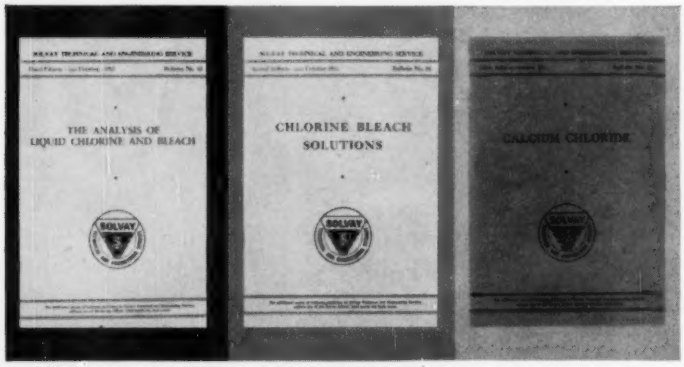

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No. 8 in a series—how your Du Pont salesman is backed by many sales-building activities, including Fiber Research, Technical Service, Fabric Development and Merchandising.

Has fiber facts ... does travel

Here we see Pat Crow, Du Pont retail-training specialist, in one of her "classrooms". In this instance, it's the sweater department of R. H. Macy in New York City. Her pupils are salesclerks, learning through informal talk and demonstration the special properties and latest developments in sweaters of "Orlon"* acrylic fiber.

Pat is a member of Textile Fibers Product Information Group. She and her co-workers travel up, down and around the country educating store personnel on Du Pont's family of textile fibers. Last year, for example, they conducted training programs in over 1,300 stores ... personally instructed over 15,000 store personnel. And retail training is but one facet of the broad educational activities of this group, whose members also work with schools, civic and scientific groups, frequently appear on radio and television, and answer thousands of letters inquiring about Du Pont fibers every month.

The introduction, within a relatively short period of time, of man-made fibers with new properties, uses, characteristics and their many blends created the need for such an information service. To meet this need, Du Pont, in 1951, launched an educational program on its fibers. The program's purpose and scope was, and still is, unique.

The facts, attitudes and reactions reported from the field by Pat Crow and her co-workers help give Du Pont a better grasp of day-to-day retail merchandising needs. Their training assistance paves the way for more efficient and expanded selling of merchandise made with Du Pont fibers . . . contributes to increased demand, broader markets.

This is one of the ways Du Pont works to increase the market for its fibers and thus benefit its customers. It's one of the reasons why Du Pont salesmen are able to bring to their customers a range of merchandising and technical information unique in the textile industry.

From raw fibers to retail sales
... Du Pont builds profit for you

PRODUCT and PROCESS NOTES FROM DU PONT

Expanded Production of Du Pont 420 Nylon. New and expanded production facilities for Du Pont 420 nylon went into operation at Seaford, Delaware, this July. Now, with increased supply, we expect to see this fiber in a broad range of fabrics and in a wide variety of garments destined for rugged wear, such as boys' play wear and men's work clothes. This new fiber has been specially engineered to make possible outstanding abrasion resistance in such merchandise. Up to 70% greater durability is possible when the warp contains at least 25% Du Pont 420 nylon in an intimate blend with cotton. Ask your Du Pont salesman for more information about Du Pont 420 nylon.

New Binder for Non-Woven Fabrics.

A new, low-melting thermoplastic binder for non-woven fabrics is now available. Known as "Dacron"** polyester fiber-binder, this new product is manufactured as uncrimped "Dacron" staple with an average denier per filament of about eight to ten. It is available in a cut length of one and a half inches. The fiber-binder makes it possible to manufacture non-woven fabrics of 100% "Dacron" which take full advantage of the fiber's excellent dimensional stability, heat resistance and good electrical properties. The fiber-binder may be blended with conventional "Dacron" staple and can be processed on such conventional web-forming equipment as carding machines, garnett cards, or air-deposition units.

Larger Acetate Beam Packages. In line with our aim to make available advanced, economical yarn put-ups, we now have in production larger acetate beams for both knitters and weavers. For manufacturers of tricot, we have 30-inch-flange-diameter beams capable of holding over twice the yardage of 55 denier on standard 21-inch-diameter beams. For weavers, we have section beams with 36-inch-diameter flanges which make possible greater yardage and a more efficient slasher operation on standard constructions.

*"Orlon" is Du Pont's registered trademark for its acrylic fiber.
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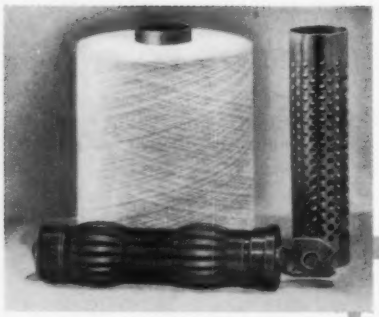
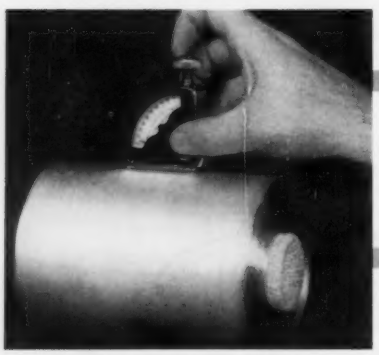


Ball bearing balloon tube holder for 1⅝" dye tubes on Model 102.

Doffing package on Model 102. Holder swings out. Balloon spring easily releases package.

1⅝" dye tube holder and pressure assembly on Model 75.



Dye package wound on Model 75 is exceptionally soft — 5 Durometer reading.

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for winding dye packages

Model 102

Model 75

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The Foster Model 102 has, for years, been a favorite machine for winding cotton yarn dye packages, as has the Foster Model 75 for winding rayon and acetate dye packages. Basically suitable for these purposes, both machines have been made even more efficient by the addition of special attachments which are described and illustrated herewith.

FOSTER MODEL 102

For winding ⅝" dia. or 1⅝" dia. dye tubes the Model 102 is equipped with balloon type tube holders. Tubes slip over these holders easily and slip off just as easily . . . . thereby eliminating yanking and resultant distortion of the dye packages.

FOSTER MODEL 75

For winding 1⅝" dia. dye tubes the Model 75 is equipped with 1⅝" holders and pressure roll assemblies. The winding is done directly from the supply and requires no special feed rolls. Yarn tension as low as 4 grams and density as low as No. 5 Durometer reading can be obtained. The soft packages facilitate quick and uniform penetration of the dye liquor.

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MINIMIZED FINISHING — The necessity of additional tumbling after knitting is eliminated and only steaming is required in order to achieve a soft hand.

PATTERNS AND STRIPES — The field is open for multi-colored style creations without the necessity of long deliveries from spinner to knitter.

Have your yarns Franklin Dyed and identify them as such. It pays.

OTHER FIBRES

In addition to Hi-Bulk Orlon, cotton, wool and worsted yarns, we also dye the following synthetic fibres: — Orlon tow, Acrilan, Dacron,** Ban-Lon,® Helanca, spun nylon, spun rayon and blends. All except Orlon tow are dyed on Franklin spring packages — the "secret" of uniform penetration and uniform shades.

* Trademark for Dupont's acrylic fibre
** Trademark for Dupont's polyester fibre

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Celanese believes that the only sale that counts in the textile business is the retail sale.

We, at fiber level—you, at mill level—still base our profits on what happens when Mrs. America comes into the retail store.

That's why the announcement of "The American Idea," our Fall 1959 Home Furnishings Promotion is so important to you *now*—a year in advance. Only through this type of long-range planning can you be sure your goods will be where the crowds are, when the big promotion breaks next Fall. At that time millions of yards of fabrics containing Celanese fibers will move at retail under the banner of this single selling idea—"The American Idea."

This is the third year that Celanese has staged a major home furnishings fabrics promotion—backed by powerful national advertising, decorating shows, strong editorial publicity, point-of-sale aids of all kinds.

Last year converters styled over 1200 fabrics for inclusion in this promotion. Hundreds of top stores gave over whole departments to it. And 1959 will be bigger.

This is something every key person in your organization should know about. Talk to your home furnishings converters now. Get set on basic constructions and other big run fabrics in all of the appropriate Celanese fibers—acetate, Arnel triacetate, Celaperm acetate, Fortisan rayon and Celaire acetate.

And don't forget—Celanese has a wealth of new fabric information and technical data that's yours for the asking. Ask your Celanese salesman. Celanese Corporation of America, New York 16.

Celanese® Arnel® Celaperm® Fortisan® Celaire®

contemporary fibers

DISSOLVING WOOD CELLULOSE

"Acetacell" *"Novocell"*

"Plasticell" *"Filmcell"*

"Tenacell"

For the manufacture of Rayon and Acetate Textile Yarns, High Tenacity Tire Cords, Staple Fibres, Transparent Films, Plastics and other cellulose derivatives.

Quality — Uniformity — Reliability

RIORDON

SALES CORPORATION LIMITED

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IF YOU DYE ORLON*
HARTEX RETARDERS
ARE FOR YOU!
If you've had trouble achieving level Orlon* dyeings in pastel and medium shades with cationic dyes, take a look at Hartex Retarders today...
RETARDER C
A powerful retarding agent for maximum action at lowest cost.
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A milder retarding agent featuring ease of control.
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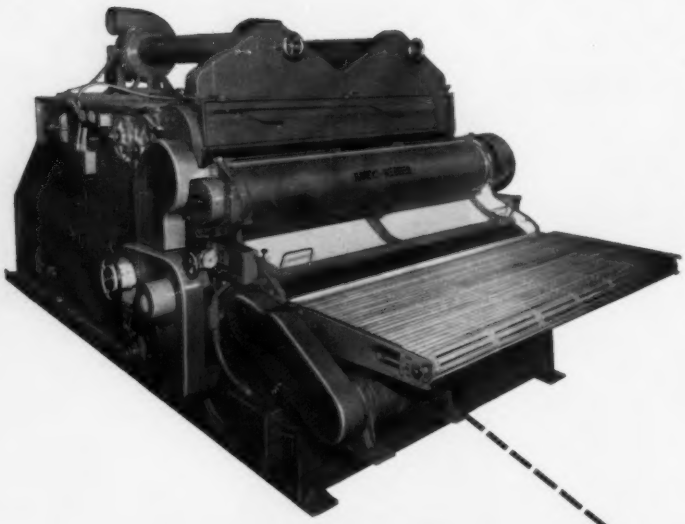
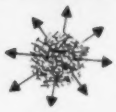
Trade name for DuPont's acrylic fiber.

In the manufacture of Non-wovens, you get the MOST with RANDO-FEEDER® and RANDO-WEBBER®



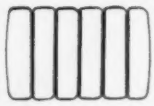
Available in 40", 60" and 84" widths

LOOK AT THESE ADVANTAGES:

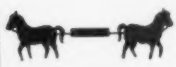


Equal strength in all directions.

No waste—at least 98% fiber returned as web



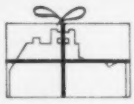
Low cost raw material



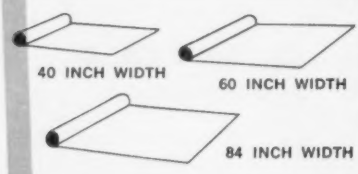
Stronger webs where delamination is diminished or eliminated. Normally entire web is formed in one layer.

Flexible—controlled with the turn of a knob.

½ oz./sq. yd. TO 30 oz./sq. yd.



Package unit ready to operate with all motors and guards included. Electrical, air, and water connections are all that is required.



40 INCH WIDTH

60 INCH WIDTH

84 INCH WIDTH

3 models for producing random web with square, even selvages.

TEXTILE DIVISION

CURLATOR®

CORPORATION

EAST ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

WRITE for complete details in Bulletin No. 105. Inquiries invited.

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Average Up To 16,000 Hours To Set a New World Record

Here is one easy way to increase your profits . . . by using Southern Quality DURAWELD Shuttles.

Southern DURAWELD Shuttles offer at least 100% longer life expectancy with only a very moderate weight increase. They are made of finest quality Tempered Dogwood end blocks, for resiliency and tip retention, permanently bonded by an exclusive Southern method to long wearing wall sections of laminated wood or plastic.

Every part of a Southern Shuttle is made in our own plant under rigid Quality Control methods. Every employe is an inspector, trained to be always "Quality Conscious."

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QUALITY Stehedco CONTROL

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Other Plants and Offices: Granby, Quebec, Canada—Lawrence, Mass.—Greensboro, N. C. —Atlanta, Ga.—Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Texas—Albert R. Breen, Chicago, Ill.

SEE THESE AND MANY OTHER STEHEDCO AND SOUTHERN PRODUCTS AT THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION OCTOBER 6 TO 10

For clearer size, truer colors

. . . in warp sizing and in finishing, use TEN-O-FILM starches.

In warp sizing, TEN-O-FILM starches cook completely in thirty minutes and remain stable through prolonged heating and circulating. Sizing and desizing of all types and blends of yarns may be done at lower temperatures to reduce "bleeding," and permit use of a great variety of dyes.

In finishing, the clarity of film produced by TEN-O-FILM is a real advantage. There is no masking of colors in dyeing man-made fibers.

Our technical service group has had wide experience and marked success in adapting this versatile starch to the varied needs of many textile applications. The production advantages and process improvements achieved by TEN-O-FILM can be fitted to your needs by consulting our textile technicians. Contact our nearest sales office or write direct.

TEN-O-FILM® starches

Fine products for the Textile Industry: EAGLE® • FOXHEAD® CLARO® • GLOBE® and TEN-O-FILM® starches • GLOBE® and EXCELLO® Dextrines.

CORN PRODUCTS SALES COMPANY
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Here's new fabric interest

for the stylist or designer . . . and it's easy with the Turbo Electro-Finisher

Fabrics get an entirely new personality after finishing on a Turbo Electro-Finisher . . . richer luster, softer hand, increased quality.

You get these new fabric effects on woolens and worsteds, acrylics, pile fabrics, and blends. The results are achieved with an electrically heated cylinder, faced with special grooves, which separates and straightens the fibers, then polishes them to achieve the Turbo look.

Finishing procedures are simple — you can see the entire process on the demonstration unit in Lansdale. You'll be amazed when you see how your fabrics catch and reflect highlights . . . achieve new fabric interest . . . win new customers. Call or write today.

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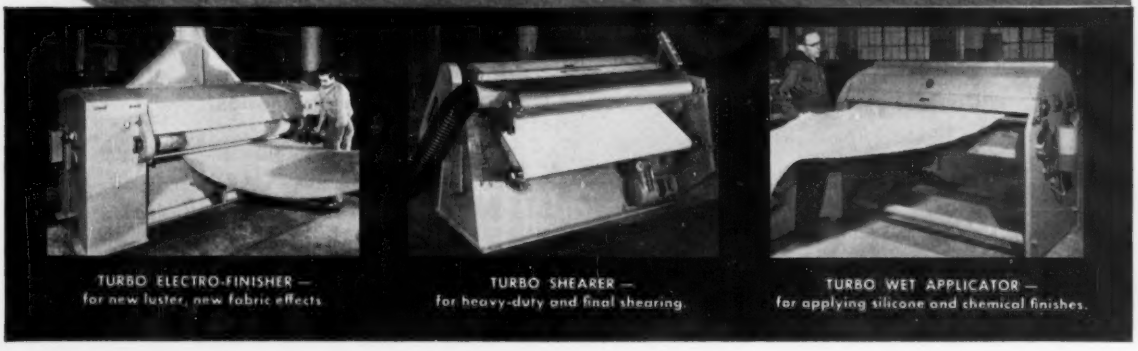
Southern Sales Representative: Parrott and Ballentine, Greenville, S. C.



TURBO ELECTRO-FINISHER — for new luster, new fabric effects

TURBO SHEARER — for heavy-duty and final shearing.

TURBO WET APPLICATOR — for applying silicone and chemical finishes.

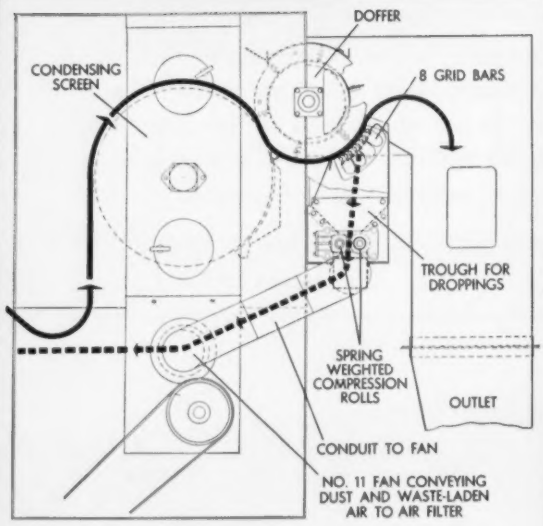
Poor cotton giving you trouble? Dust and fly a problem?

NEW SACO-LOWELL *Automatic* CLEANING UNIT

FOR ALL NO. 11 DUST & WASTE EXTRACTORS

★ Offers 30% (approx.) increase in cleaning efficiency of No. 11 Dust and Waste Extractors.

★ No extra beating of the stock — no increase in fibre breakage or neps



This view shows the passage of stock and droppings through the No. 11 Desk and Waste Extractor. All droppings are automatically carried away. Stock movement is indicated by solid lines; droppings by broken line.

Here is one of the low cost answers to help in proper cleaning of the poor 1957 cotton crop. This new Cleaning Unit is completely automatic, waste never has to be removed manually, does not require extra labor to operate. Mill tests show that the quantity of trash removed by this NEW CLEANING UNIT is equal approximately to 1/3rd of the amount of waste removed by any efficient unit in the opening line. Waste taken out includes motes, stem, leaf, boll and seed fragments. Is installed easily and inexpensively, assures cleaner stock that results in higher quality yarn.

Contact your nearest Saco-Lowell Sales Office for complete information.

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60 BATTERYMARCH STREET, BOSTON 10, MASS.

Shops at BIDDEFORD & SACO, MAINE; SANFORD, N.C.; EASLEY, S.C. Sales Offices: CHARLOTTE · GREENSBORO · GREENVILLE · ATLANTA

Picture of a mill man making equipment changes to run

COTRON

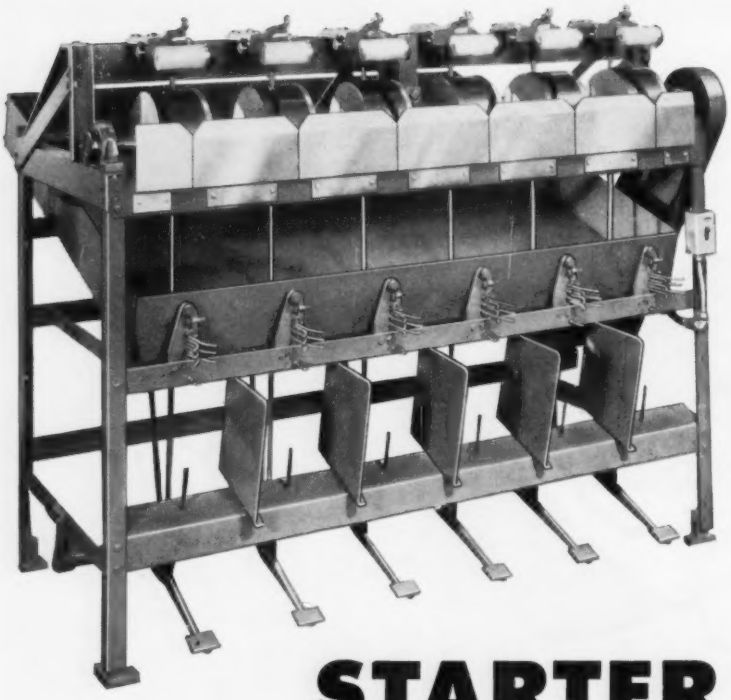
Believe it or not, this is just about all you have to do to change over to Cotron fabrics, blends of cotton and Avisco® rayon. Blending can be handled on your present equipment with only minor adjustments. In fact, for most fabrics, blending with Avisco rayon can be easily accomplished at the draw frame.

For the new booklet, "Cotron Technical Bulletin", which gives complete information on manufacturing Cotron fabrics, write to our Staple Sales Division.

AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION
350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, New York

* a fabric of cotton and AVISCO® rayon

*Trademark of American Viscose Corporation for fabrics of cotton and Avisco® rayon.



BARBER COLMAN

STARTER MAKER

DESIGNED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF MANY MODERN MILLS

This machine is arranged to wind starter layers of yarn onto a core, from a *cheese* as the supply package. The use of a cheese rather than a bobbin *speeds up* the operation in that *many* "starters" can be made from one supply package; in contrast with the previous method where one bobbin supplied only one, or a limited number, of "starters." Tension fingers positioned above the package allow the proper amount of tension to be introduced.

TAIL FOR MAGAZINING

An additional advantage is that this machine can be used to make a tail of yarn on the "starter," to be used in magazining cheeses. This tail consists of several initial wraps of yarn which are separate and to one side of the main body of the "starter," and subsequently the full cheese. This allows for easy finding of the end, and permits magazining without difficulty. Furthermore, each package will then be stripped completely of yarn, doing away with the necessity of backwinding pieces.

WINDS WOOD CORES

The picture shows wood cores being wound on live spindles, these cores being the kind generally used on twisters, doublers, backwinders, and the like. Adaptors are available for the spindles so that bakelite or dye sleeves can also be wound as "starters" on this machine. The use of a Starter Maker is extremely advantageous for mills dyeing on cheeses, where fresh "starters" are needed every time.

EASILY CONTROLLED, VERSATILE

The operator simply picks up the end from the package, lays it into the tension device, gives it a few wraps around the core, then lets the core down onto the winding drum. When enough yarn is wound on to the core, stepping on the foot pedal lifts the "starter" from the drum and applies a brake. When the end is broken off, part remains held in the tension device, ready for first wraps on the next core. *For complete information, see your Barber-Colman representative, or write direct to the factory.*

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • WARP DRAWING MACHINES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

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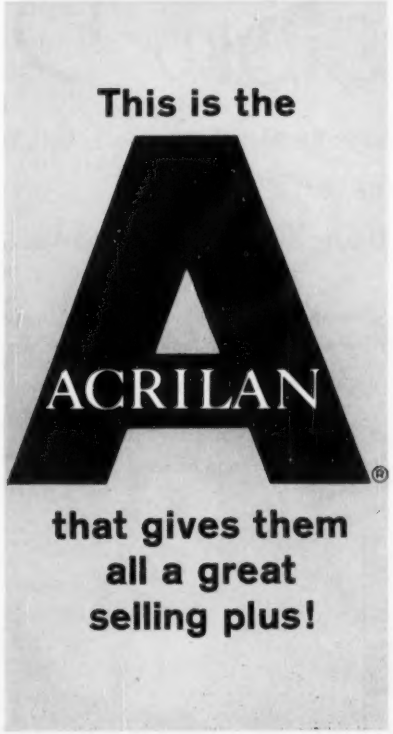
BLANKETS, CARPET, APPAREL, INDUSTRIAL FABRICS—

ACRILAN

ACRILAN CARPET

ACRILAN

ACRILAN



You can go places with ACRILAN,® the acrylic fiber by Chemstrand, because ACRILAN has gone places—so successfully—in such a tremendous variety of end products. For example:

ACRILAN is responsible for a soft, lush blanket that machine-washes and machine-dries magnificently. The only blanket in its field to win the American Institute of Laundering Seal. A best-seller in its field to boot!

And ACRILAN® carpet made with Chemstrand's acrylic carpet fiber? You'll hear from all sides that it's the most notable promotable to hit the industry in an age! Reason: it's made from the most resilient fiber ever used in carpeting. And what a hypo this has given sales figures!

ACRILAN put the sales bounce back into jersey ... gave it a glorious fashion renaissance in women's apparel ... made it the men's shirting everyone was shouting for ... and a big deal in little girls' clothes—by making it automatic wash & wear.

What could ACRILAN possibly add to the soft hand of men's wear flannel, to the splendor of luxury woven fabrics? Washability, that's what! Washability turns out to be the magic word when it comes to making sales.

In deep pile throw rugs, on-the-job clothes, fender cloths, too— ACRILAN has made the grade with consumers by delivering the kind of performance values they demand. Consider the ways you can put ACRILAN to work in your mill. You'll congratulate yourself for doing it.

THE CHEMSTRAND CORPORATION • GENERAL SALES OFFICES: 350 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 1, N. Y. DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1; 3½ Overwood Rd., Akron, Ohio; 197 First Ave., Needham Heights, Mass.; 129 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C. Canadian Agency: Fawcett & Co., 34 High Park Blvd., Toronto, Canada • PLANTS: ACRILAN® ACRYLIC FIBER and ACRYLIC CARPET FIBER — Decatur, Ala.; CHEMSTRAND® NYLON — Pensacola, Fla.

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IS EASY WITH

Reslon-D

the new hosiery resin for belt dryers,
tray dryers and regular
boarding operations

RESLON-D . . . eliminates sticking, permits processing and pairing of hosiery immediately after removal from the dryer.

RESLON-D . . . stops wrinkling and imparts weighty body.

RESLON-D . . . is easy to apply and compatible with other finishes.

RESLON-D . . . gives a wide range of hand.

W. F. FANCOURT CO.
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OVERSEAS—PAYKEL BROTHERS, LTD., AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

Rhovyl, the synthetic staple fiber... **Good mixer:** Rhovyl is a proved blending fiber. Full range of deniers and cuts. **Comfort:** Rhovyl is more comfortable, warmer, smoother. 10 years of proved consumer acceptance. **Care-free:** Rhovyl fabrics wash easily, won't felt or shrink, dry rapidly, never need ironing. **Permanent pleats:** Rhovyl blends hold pleats. Pleating lasts through repeated launderings. **Wide color range:** Rhovyl fibers come in pure white and over 20 dope-dyed colors. Also dyes with napthols, acetates, and indigosols. **No burn:** Rhovyl is noninflammable. **Good filter:** Rhovyl® is pure polyvinyl chloride...unaffected by acids, alkalis, salts...and **only $1.18 per lb.** Rhodia Inc., 60 East 56th St., N.Y. 22, N.Y. (PLaza 3-4850)

#1 of a series. . . . . .

caprolan®

TEXTURED YARN SEMINAR

TEXTURED FILAMENT YARNS VS SPUN YARNS

Are you considering the use of textured filament yarns? Good! You'll be pleased with the results if you keep this important fact in mind:

FACT: Textured Filament Yarns And Spun Yarns Are Not The Same

You see, textured filament yarns are precision yarns. Creeling methods, tensioning devices, tensions, guides, yarn carriers, cutting edges, dyeing and finishing are critical areas which must be given special attention for maximum success. The reason is simple:

Products made from textured filament yarns are dramatically different;

Textured filament yarns are different;

Therefore, different methods of handling textured filament yarns are required.

You'll find the adjustments necessary for handling textured filament yarns simple—the results unbelievably rewarding. So why not let us get you off to a good start in the use of Textured Caprolan* in your product lines? Our technical service, end-use development and fiber application staffs are available to help you . . . any time.

Fiber Sales and Service Allied Chemical *National Aniline Division*

261 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

**Trade Mark—Allied Chemical's polyamide fiber*

MODERN TEXTILES
Magazine

Publisher's Viewpoint

The Fiber Identification Law and the Future

The textile industry, although some may not like to admit it, has had another burdensome law thrown at it. You won't feel the pain, however, until March, 1960 when you shall have to begin identifying the fiber content of most of the apparel and household fabrics you make or sell. Then you will find that you have to do a lot more record keeping, marking, labeling and in general fussy clerical work—all at considerable expense to your company—and for no earthly good to you, or your customers or to the consumers who eventually buy and use your fabrics.

We are referring to the new "Textile Fiber Products Identification Act," duly enacted by Congress and recently signed by the President. (You will find on page 32 of this issue a summary of the new law and an analysis of its provisions prepared for MODERN TEXTILES MAGAZINE by the distinguished lawyer and authority on the legal aspects of textiles, Sylvan Gotshal.)

How did this happen to us? A great many people in responsible management positions among the mills converting firms, garment manufacturers and retail selling organizations are asking themselves. It happened because many of you were negligent or busy or uninformed or because you plain didn't care. But it happened.

And now you will have to foot the bill forever in the future in added clerical expense and trouble for allowing this bill, unwanted by most everyone except the National Cotton Council, to get through Congress and signed by the President and thus made the law of the land.

Too Little and Too Late

Not that there wasn't determined and intelligent opposition to the bill during the several years it was pending in Congress. The Joint Committee on Labeling of Textiles and Apparel, headed by Ralph J. Bachenheimer of Iselin-Jefferson Co., Inc., struggled manfully to get the bill defeated. The Joint Committee was made up of some 27 trade groups including such important organizations as the Textile Distributors Institute and the Southern Garment Manufacturers Association, and others too numerous to list here. But in spite of the efforts of the Joint Committee, Congress passed the bill just at the time that many other elements were joining the fight against it, including some eminent Southern millmen long primarily associated with cotton goods manufacture.

The important point to note here is that this increased opposition came into the fight too late. In effect, the bill was passed because the textile industry was not united and not determined in time to fight wholeheartedly against its enactment.

Let the FTC Know

It is now too late for the industry to do anything about the new law but learn how to observe it and live with it and see that its enforcement by the Federal Trade Commission is not too onerous and troublesome for all of us. The Federal Trade Commission can be expected to be fair and reasonable in the rules it will establish for the industry's observance of the terms of the new law. It is expected that the FTC will shortly begin to hold hearings and to learn the viewpoints of the various segments of the industry affected by the act.

Therefore it will be important for the textile industry, through its trade groups, to make known to the FTC what it thinks will be workable rules for compliance. Failure to do this could have almost as bad results as our failure to keep the act from being passed into law. It thus behooves the articulate leaders of our industry to make sure that the FTC is fully informed as to the industry's points of view with regard to how the new law should be enforced. Here is a task none of us must neglect.

A. H. McCullough

OUTLOOK

in textile marketing

What exactly is marketing? How does marketing differ from ordinary selling? How can fabric manufacturers make better use of modern marketing techniques?

Answers to these questions were ably given last month by R. M. Ashner, senior partner of Werner Textile Consultants. He shed needed illumination on the whole vital function of marketing at a talk before the Canadian Textile Seminar in Kingston, Ontario.

Among other things, Ashner had this to say:

For many years, the textile industry concentrated on improvements within its manufacturing phases. As a result: (1) Consumers are able to purchase better fabrics at less than before. (2) Many textile mills concentrated on producing a confined range of products at high efficiency, sacrificing their flexibility to change with market conditions.

Too often, manufacturing requirements dictate company policy to a point where the governing factor is maintaining a mill operation in order to move goods which form the bulk of its production. In some instances this policy even condones taking business away from a competitor at a loss. Under such conditions the basic principles of business have been corrupted.

The single objective of every company should be to maximize its profits and services. Too often the selling organization is forced to concentrate on bringing products to the consumer regardless of market demands.

Markets do not exist for the asking. They must be sought after, investigated, appraised. Too many products have been produced by the mill for its own sake. And when it came to selling this output, the end results were unhealthy inventories and liquidations at a loss.

Good marketing is the art of turning goods or services into accounts receivable in the most profitable manner. Often in trying to achieve this goal insufficient use has been made of all management tools available.

We have entered into a new era—one in which tomorrow's leader is a new breed of textile man—one who can sell faster and more economically.

These men are so radically improved over the old-fashioned "salesmen" that a new description has been applied to them—they are marketing men.

Progressive firms are recognizing the need for something more than just a selling organization to bring their product to the consumer. They are grasping the growing need for imagination and persistence to capture a market.

It is inevitable that marketing should become the controlling factor as to what a mill should make to sell at an acceptable profit.

Marketing must first determine the market available for company products; how this market may best be reached through the sales and service efforts, promotion and advertising. Marketing must then gear the mill's productive capacity to what is needed.

These decisions are reached through the combined labors of an organized marketing function. The integration of all company activities to achieve this optimum state requires creativity, originality, boldness and facts.

It also requires the talents of a marketing executive who has the skill to meet the challenge of competition and shifting economic trends.

Modern marketing must include: (1) An individually tailored program containing both long and short range objectives; (2) a functional organization to carry out the marketing plan, using every marketing tool effectively; (3) an integration with the manufacturing and administrative components of the organization.

It is the task of a company's chief executive to maintain a balance among the marketing, production and administrative services with emphasis on the relationship between the staff divisions of marketing and production.

In marketing, staff (often called "Merchandising") must do the planning and control of sales, while the line forces are doing the actual selling.

We are dealing here with two types of personalities; sales people, who are the wishful thinkers and doers, balanced by the "fact" people doing market research, sales controls, aids, and stimulants.

The blending of this total effort into the greater marketing plan involving all divisions of the company will bring marketing into both the "planning" and the "doing" areas of a company.

The staff functions would cover sales analysis and control, market research, and promotion. The line personnel would adhere strictly to their position of selling and reporting. *Readers may obtain the full text of Ashner's talk by writing the editors.*

NEW POLYESTER FIBER

Eastman says its Kodel has outstanding easy care qualities

A NEW POLYESTER FIBER tradenamed "Kodel"® was introduced last month by Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Co. In announcing the new fiber at a press conference in New York City, William S. Vaughn, president of Eastman Chemical, said that the fiber is a completely new one, unlike any other.

He said that Eastman believes that Kodel extends the range of fabrics and apparel that can be classed as wash and wear and easy care. Garments made of Kodel, he stated, blended in proper proportions with other fibers, have demonstrated "a remarkable ability to stay fresh and neat in appearance because they have less tendency to muss and wrinkle."

Vaughn said that production of the new polyester had progressed beyond the pilot plant stage with enough fiber already available to get customers' commercial programs off to a start for selected spring 1959 apparel lines. Eastman also produces acetate and Verel modified acrylic fiber.

Among properties claimed for Kodel are: outstanding resistance to pilling; high resistance to heat; dimensional stability without heat setting or special processing; good covering power; natural whiteness; ready dyeability; excellent performance on all three spinning systems and on conventional production and dyeing equipment.

At the press conference which featured a display of a wide range of Kodel apparel worn by models, Robert L. Churchill, Eastman Chemical vice president, said that Eastman will avoid establishing arbitrary blend levels of Kodel with other fibers. He stated, however, that under current plans, Kodel will not be introduced in any new fabrics containing less than 50% Kodel in the blend.

Kodel initially will be supplied in staple form only. It will be offered in 1½ denier, 3 denier, and 4½ denier per filament in semi-dull luster of any required staple length. Continuous filament tow is not currently available in production quantities but will be supplied some time next year. Fine denier filament yarns are not now being produced, but such yarns are planned.

Prices for Kodel staple in 1½ denier per filament will be $1.60 per pound and in 3 denier and 4½ deniers per filament will be $1.50 per pound.

Other properties of Kodel cited by Eastman are: tensile strength averaging 2.7 grams per denier; modulus of elasticity about 30 grams per denier; moisture absorption about .2%; high resilience as indicated by a work recovery from a 2% extension cycle about 94%; from 5%, about 55% and from 10% about 35%.

Toughness as measured by work required to break the fiber is high. Heat resistance is high. Fabrics of Kodel may be safely ironed at 425 degrees F. Fiber shrinkage in boiling water is less than one percent. Specific gravity is 1.22. Elongation at break has an average value of 27%.

Kodel is not affected by acids or alkalis normally encountered by apparel fabrics, and it has good resistance to common solvents and dry cleaning agents. Resistance to weathering is good. With regard to flammability, Kodel will burn slowly, but melts and drops off when hanging free.

Mills, converters and manufacturers who have been cooperating with Eastman include Amerotron; Burlington Industries, Pacific Mills and Goodall Divisions; Deering Milliken; J. P. Stevens; Stillwater Worsted Mills; Cohn-Hall-Marx' Cohama Division; Fabrex Corp.; Manhattan Shirt Co.; Esquire Sportswear; Michaels-Stern; Palm Beach Co.; and Varsity-Town Clothes.

Aid in Dyeing Offered

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., has inaugurated a new dye service plan designed to aid dyers, converters and manufacturers in establishing and maintaining posititve standards of color fastness for the piece-dyed acetate fabrics they handle. Key to the service will be a comprehensive testing service at the Eastman laboratories in Lodi, N. J., and Kingsport, Tenn.

Under the plan, converters and manufacturers are encouraged to specify the precise degree of color fastness required for their particular markets in terms of the number of gas cycles, Fadeometer hours or other standard tests established by the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

To achieve the control provided by the plan, the dyer and the converter must first reach an agreement regarding minimum fastness requirements. At this point the dyer arranges with Eastman for the necessary testing service. As each lot of fabric is dyed, the dyer forwards a sample to the nearest Eastman dye service laboratory where the specific tests are performed. A complete report is furnished to the dyer or, at the dyer's request, to the converter including test swatches, dye lot numbers, and all other necessary identifying information. This test report becomes the basis for the converter approving shipment of the fabric lot or acknowledging its acceptance.

The plan is designed to eliminate uncertainty about color fastness, a factor which has been a traditional hazard to converters of piece-dyed acetate fabrics. The plan has been named the Eastman Plan for Specification Dyeing. *For further information about it write the editors.*

New fiber labeling law

Here's a lucid summary of its major provisions

By Sylvan Gotshal

On September 2, the President, by his signature, enacted into law the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act. Basically this law requires identification on labels of all constituent fibers of the textile fabric, listing them in the order of predominance by weight and showing the corresponding percentage by weight of each such fiber. Thus additional burdens have been imposed upon a great division of American industry already beleaguered with the Wool Products Labeling Act, Trade Practice Rules and the Flammable Fabrics Act, to say nothing of the confusion that comes from tremendous technical advances in variety of fibers, methods of processing and quantity of production.

Through close association with the soft goods industry on the manufacturing, converting and retail levels, I have watched closely the evolution of this new law. On behalf of the Textile Distributors Institute, Inc., representing converters of textile fabrics made primarily of man-made fibers, we opposed this legislation, before Congress. Our grounds were that it was unnecessary and impractical. However, this legislation is now the law of the land. Every segment of the textile, apparel and retail industries give it wholehearted support and make an honest effort to live with the new law and make it as workable and meaningful as possible, both to the vendors selling the product, and to consumers.

The following is a brief summary of the law—those things about it that everyone ought to know.

To permit an adequate adjustment period, the law does not become effective until 18 months after its enactment date, that is March 1, 1960. Enforcement of the Act is delegated to the Federal Trade Commission which is required to issue its rules and regulations within nine months.

The Federal Trade Commission has announced that public hearings for the purpose of framing such regulations will be held in February 1959. It is, therefore, timely that each member of the affected industries have an understanding of the law so that he may be in a position to submit sound and intelligent recommendations to the Commission.

Products Covered

The Act applies to all natural and man-made fibers and yarns and fabrics made therefrom other than wool, intended for use in apparel and certain household textile articles. The labeling requirements also apply to the apparel items and the household textile articles. Textile fabrics containing wool are excluded from this law and remain subject to the Wool Products Labeling Act.

Required Labeling

In general the Act requires that all textile fiber products must be stamped, tagged or labeled to show the constituent fibers in the product. The fiber must be identified by its generic name although it is permissible to use an established trademark in conjunction with such name. It is not permitted to use the trademark alone.

Each constituent fiber constituting 5% or more of the total fiber weight of the product must be identified by listing them in the order of predominance by weight with the corresponding percentage of each such fiber by weight.

Any fiber or group of fibers other than ornamentation constituting 5% or less by weight may not be identified by its generic name but must be referred

(Continued on Page 62)

Sylvan Gotshal

Modern Textiles Magazine considers itself especially fortunate in presenting to its readers this analysis and summary of the major provisions of the new Textile Fiber Identification Act. It has been written by Sylvan Gotshal, the distinguished member of the New York Bar, deeply experienced in textile business law. Mr. Gotshal has made a close study of the new act. A member of the firm of Weil, Gotshal & Manges, he has practiced law since 1920. Mr. Gotshal has been especially active in efforts to bring about better protection of textile designs and is the author of a recent booklet, "Today's Fight for Design Protection." His firm is counsel for the Textile Distributors Institute.

Forgetting its tradition-encrusted past, an old New England carpet mill has been reborn into vigorous new life. A bold program of expansion and re-equipment along with a lively sales effort has made Roxbury a new force in the carpet market.

Renewal and growth at Roxbury

By Jerome Campbell
EDITOR, MODERN TEXTILES MAGAZINE

YOUTHFUL, goodlooking and quietly energetic Charles B. Anderson, president of 100 year old Roxbury Carpet Company, is a busy and happy man. In the past few years he has seen his company move up from twentieth on the list of the twenty-five or so companies that weave carpets in the United States to the number twelve spot as measured by sales volume last year. This year, when the final figures are in, he and his associates in Roxbury's management expect the company will stand among the first ten; and in future years they are determined to push still higher until they are right behind the first five or six of the bigger carpet mills in terms of dollars of sales and yards of floor coverings produced.

Roxbury's story in recent years of substantial growth and rapid adaptation to new conditions reflects the changes that have swept over the once staid and unchanging carpet industry. The upheaval has been set in motion by the overpowering impact of new methods of making carpets and the arrival in force on the industry's doorstep of a variety of new man-made carpet fibers. Modernizing and re-equipping at Roxbury also reflects in good measure the alertness, open-mindedness and determination of Roxbury's management men to keep the company profitably in business and buoyantly riding the surging wave of change that has washed over their industry since 1950 or thereabouts. It is a heartening story, well worth telling.

Taking stock of their company and its prospects three or four years ago, Roxbury management could have seen, if they wanted to, many reasons to be reassured and to sit back and let the old way of doing things continue. The mill in Saxonville, Mass., not far from Boston, was in fairly good shape. A reasonable amount of modernization carried out over the intervening years since the war ended in 1945 gave Roxbury an efficient, well-equipped plant. The mill was integrated from yarn spinning down through finishing operations for the velvet and axminster carpets the company had produced for many decades. These carpets had a high reputation in the trade for quality and Roxbury enjoyed good relations with carpet wholesalers through which it distributed its products.

But there were some serious weak spots in the Roxbury production and distribution picture. For one thing, the company was virtually an all-wool outfit, and carpet wools were getting more uncertain in supply and more erratic in price. Also, the Roxbury line of axminsters, like axminsters everywhere, were no longer in good demand. This old-time construction, long the great staple and money-maker of the American carpet industry, was slipping badly in the popularity of the modern generation of home makers.

With axminsters getting to be an unsaleable item, the company had only its velvet line to really sustain

Henry M. Doane

it in a carpet market that was rapidly growing more complex and varied. In short, with regard to axminsters, Roxbury was getting perilously close to the position of that fabled company that back in 1920 went broke making "the best buggy whips in the entire country".

Demand for velvet carpets, of course, was holding up well, but these fabrics are in the higher price brackets. Lower priced carpet lines were being rapidly filled up with tufted carpets, that new construction being turned out in increasingly astronomical yardages by smaller, new companies in the south. These were the new carpet makers, owing their origin to the tufted bedspread industry and unhampered by any traditional devotion to wool and the complex and expensive manufacturing processes needed for woven floor coverings.

All things considered, it was high time, Roxbury's management decided, to get busy and do something if they wanted to insure the prosperous survival of their fine old company. Seeing that tufted carpets were what the public wanted, Roxbury lost no time in looking around for a tufting operation that would fit into their overall company structure. They found what they were looking for down in Chattanooga, Tenn., where two men, Glenn Plumlee, an experienced textile engineer, and Garrison Elder, an investment banker, were just getting started with a small tufting operation. Plumlee and Elder needed capital and they needed a marketing and styling organization for their new tufted carpets. Roxbury supplied both by becoming owner of a dominant interest in the new outfit which was named Roxbury Southern, Inc., now a wholly owned subsidiary of Roxbury.

Since Roxbury Southern was acquired in 1954, the plant's original two tufting machines have been increased to four; the plant area has been more than tripled and output this year will be better than one million square yards of tufted floor coverings.

With a tufting operation well established, Roxbury began to think of the need to expand into wilton output. The idea was to give the company a completely rounded line of carpets so that its distributors would be able to obtain from it all their needs as far as constructions go, and thus feel encouraged to bring more of their business to Roxbury.

Market research, carried on by the experienced firm of Richard Crisp on Roxbury's behalf, had clearly revealed the need for a broader line of the basic carpet constructions so that Roxbury would stand higher in the regard of carpet wholesalers. Crisp's investigations confirmed those of Roxbury's sales organization that the wholesalers preferred to do business with mills that could give them a fully rounded flow of carpet supplies. As a mill making only velvets and axminsters, Roxbury had not been able to rank in its wholesalers' regard as a strong, dominant supplier. Now in the light of Crisp's reports to Anderson, and David Colville, Roxbury's sales vice president, the importance of a complete line of basic weaves became clear, if Roxbury was to climb up among the really important carpet manufacturers.

Roxbury *had to have* a wilton line, these men decided and as soon as possible. For a while they seriously considered starting from the painful beginnings and building a new mill from the ground up, equipping it with the necessary wilton broadlooms, and getting by this means into wilton manufacture. They also considered an easier way—by acquiring an existing wilton mill. As luck would have it, a really unusual opportunity to do this presented itself in the availability for purchase of the Whittall wilton mill in Worcester, Mass., only a half hour's drive from Saxonville.

Wiltons Round Out Line

Whittall, well-known for its fine wiltons, including its famous line of Anglo-Persian carpets woven on 27-inch looms of worsted yarns, had suffered losses in recent years. The owners were anxious to dispose of the big old plant, some of whose equipment, notably a group of expensive wilton 12 and 15 foot looms, were modern and in good shape. A great deal of the Whittall equipment, including many of the 27-inch looms was worn out, having for many decades given reliable service pounding out the famous strips of intricately patterned carpeting out of which the Whittall's durable Anglo-Persians were fashioned.

The acquisition was a good one for Roxbury. It gave the company the wilton manufacturing equipment it needed to round out its production of the three basic old-line weaves; and the fact that the new facilities were only a short distance from Saxonville made easier the task of supervision. As a matter of fact, as things have worked out, Henry M. Doane, Roxbury's hard-working, serious general manager and treasurer, who supervises the operation of both the Whittall and the Saxonville plants, has worked out a system whereby he spends the mornings at Whittall in Worcester and then drives the 25 miles to Saxonville after lunch to be on the job there for the rest of the working day. Doane has been with Roxbury since his graduation from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1936.

To make the best use of the newly acquired Whittall properties Roxbury built a new mill on the Whittall site, incorporating into the new structure the most salvagable of the many Whittall buildings and selling the rest. Yarn spinning and dyeing at Whittall were given up, and the manufacture of yarn for both the Whittall and Saxonville operations concentrated at Saxonville.

Another significant step in the revitalization of Roxbury took place in 1957 when Roxbury became a publicly held corporation by selling 175,000 shares of its stock to 1,700 shareholders throughout the United

(Continued on Page 64)

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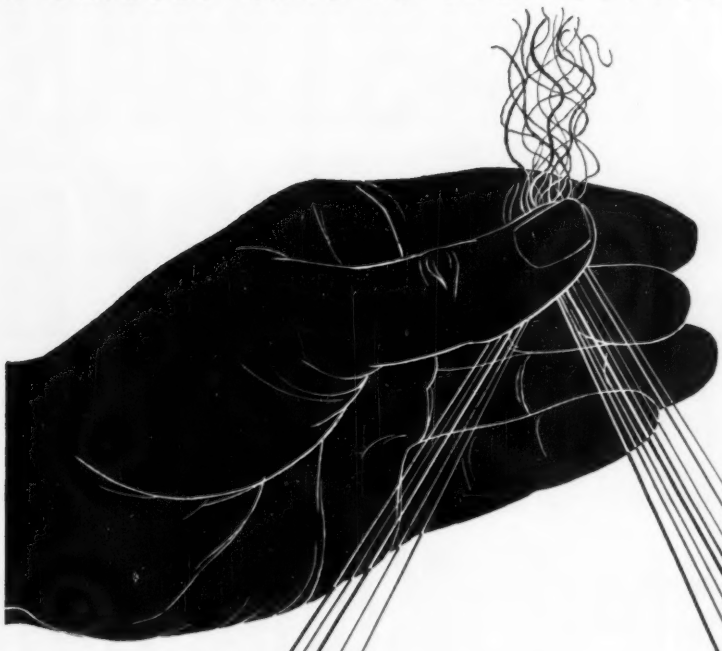

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PILLING? Kodel lets you go into a whole new range of constructions where pilling had you licked before. Winter-weight flannels, for example.

COVERING POWER? Kodel goes further than any polyester yet. Now cotton-blend shirtings can be cooler and more comfortable...with wash-and-wearability that won't wash out.

PROCESSING? No headaches here. Kodel blends beautifully with other fibers...runs easily on all systems...dyes without difficulty in a huge range of shades.

EASE OF CARE? Tops... whether your hang tag reads "wash-and-wear" or "easy care." Besides, Kodel is less heat-sensitive than most other fibers in the wash-and-wear field so there's more freedom on "touch-up" ironing.

APPEARANCE AND COMFORT? Just great! Consumers who have wear-tested suits with Kodel have commented on their richer-looking appearance. And with Kodel, fabrics have a softer, more inviting hand.

Unfortunately, quantities of Kodel are limited right now. First to introduce the new fiber are the mills and converters who have helped us develop Kodel. Plus the cutters who have proved what it can do (they'll have it in their *Spring* line). You'll be hearing more about Kodel... soon!

Kodel is the registered trademark for Eastman polyester fiber

EASTMAN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., SUBSIDIARY OF EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, 260 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

REPORT FROM EUROPE

Far east imports, possible booby traps in Euromart Held causes for concern by European textile leaders

LONDON—British textile executives have been welcoming the Government's acknowledgment that certain Far Eastern textile imports pose a threat to domestic mills.

Board of Trade President David Eccles has extended the import quotas levied earlier on Communist Chinese rayon and cotton yarns and cloths to all Chinese textile products including cotton, linen and man-made fibers—except floor coverings. British man-made fiber officials noted that while Chinese competition had not yet been seriously felt, it was bound to come, as have Hong Kong textile imports, in greater volume.

Other UK-Asian Agreements

Eccles also declared that the Government supported attempts being made by the Cotton Board and private trade groups to secure agreements to control exports from several Asian countries. He referred specifically to India, Pakistan and Hong Kong, and added:

"The industry has reached agreements with India and Pakistan, and it is understood that it has under consideration an early approach to the industry of Hong Kong."

Common Market Impact Weighed

European textile men, absorbed in trying to evaluate the impact on their industry of the European Common Market, due to enter its first stage on Jan. 1, are divided as to whether "Euromart" will be good or bad for them. Euromart consists of France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg. Belgian mill men, for example, are generally optimistic, Italians unimpressed and Swedish textile officials frankly alarmed.

The Belgian Textile Federation appears to have accepted the spirit of Euromart. At a meeting of Euromart cotton mill men at Roubaix, France, called by Pierre de Calan, of the French Cotton Syndicate, the Belgians had this to say:

"It's not a question of each of the six nations in the Common Market being sure of getting their cut of the cake. It is that of realizing that the cake represented by the Common Market is growing bigger." And they noted that intelligent mill curtailment and specialization have enabled Belgium to export more cotton goods to Holland than are imported from that country even though Dutch wages are lower.

Italian, Swedish Viewpoints

The Italian cotton men brought out that such outside economic forces as social security and Government fiscal policy can overcome the integration efforts of Euromart planners. It was shown at Roubaix that such levies amount to 71% of Italian cotton industry wages which, themselves, are lower than other Euromart nations. Duties on raw material imports, a 10% tax on yarn output and 3% more at each level of sales completely nullify to Italy the export potential of Euromart.

Swedish textile officials express these fears about Euromart: First, that the scattered, generally high quality Swedish mills will have difficulty gearing themelves for the mass market that Euromart could open up to them. And, second, that domestic output already exceeds demands, making for expensive over-production at a time when costly revitalization projects and exports ought to be pushed.

Two New British Plants

Imperial Chemical Industries announced it would construct a 30 million pound (weight) terephthalic acid plant in connection with its expanded Terelene polyester fiber installations slated for operation in 1960. ICI's Wilton Works, in Yorkshire, had earlier reported they would boost fiber capacity to 50 million pounds annually.

British Nylon Spinners, Ltd. said it planned to construct a 10 million pound sterling plant at Havant, in Hampshire. The plant would be able to produce 20 million pounds of nylon per year and would employ 2,000 persons. The company has plants at Pontypool, Monmouthshire, and Doncaster, in Yorkshire.

Russia Buys UK Equipment

Ernest Scragg & Sons has received a $2 million order for filament yarn processing equipment from Russia. Courtaulds is building a rayon plant for the Soviets. The contract is for heavy-duty uptwisting and doubling machinery. This is the company's largest order and will be completed early in 1960.

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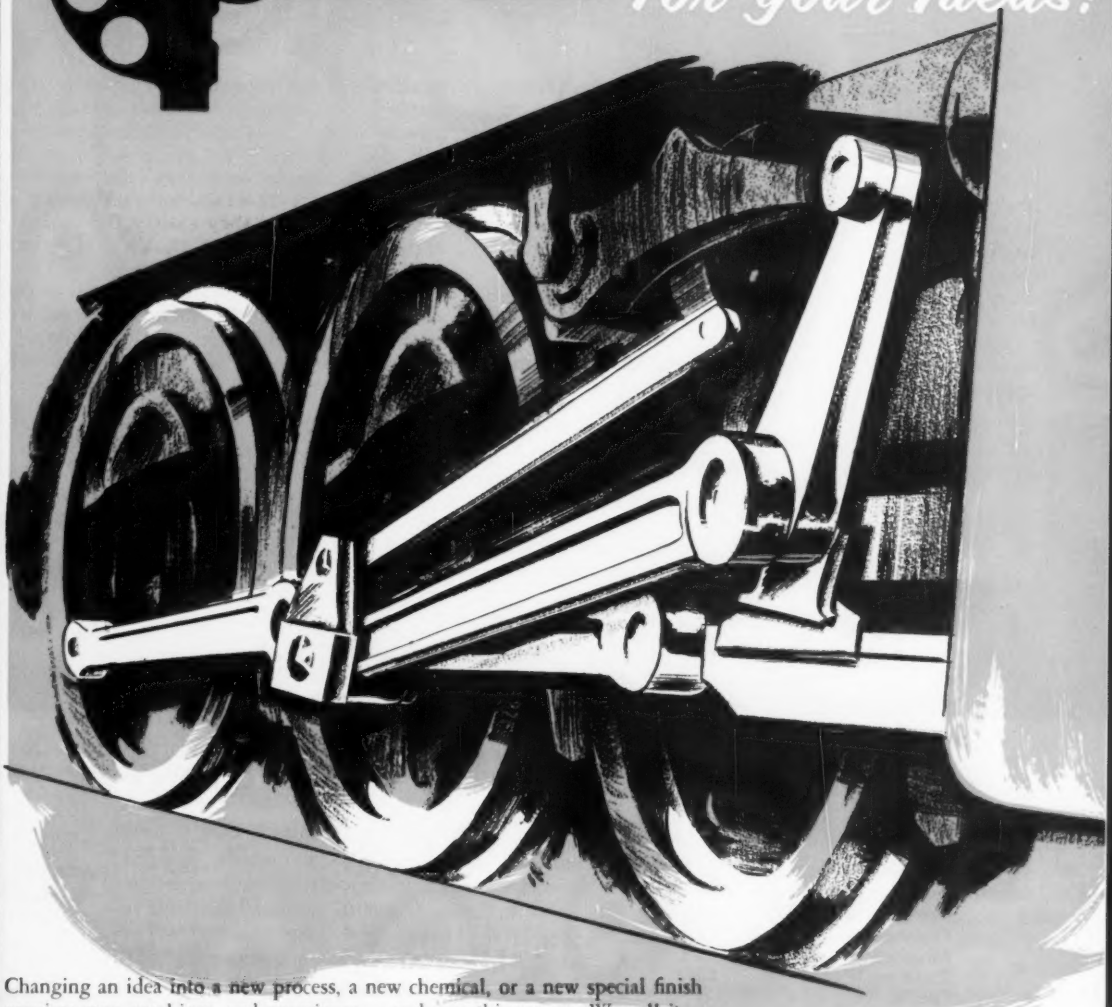

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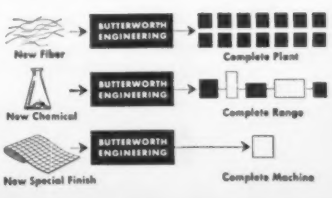

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ARNEL-DACRON

wash & wear fabrics

By Howard F. Elsom & T. W. Westarp
CELANESE CORP. OF AMERICA

FOR SELECTED END USES such as men's slacks, utility clothing, service uniforms and men's suitings which require extra strength and durability—the use of relatively low percentages of Du Pont Dacron® polyester fiber in blends with Celanese Arnel® triacetate fiber can result in serviceable wash and wear fabrics. In some instances, a third fiber such as cotton or rayon in blends with Arnel/Dacron yarns is desirable since the presence of cellulosic fiber permits the application of special resin finishes, thus making possible a variety of desirable hands.

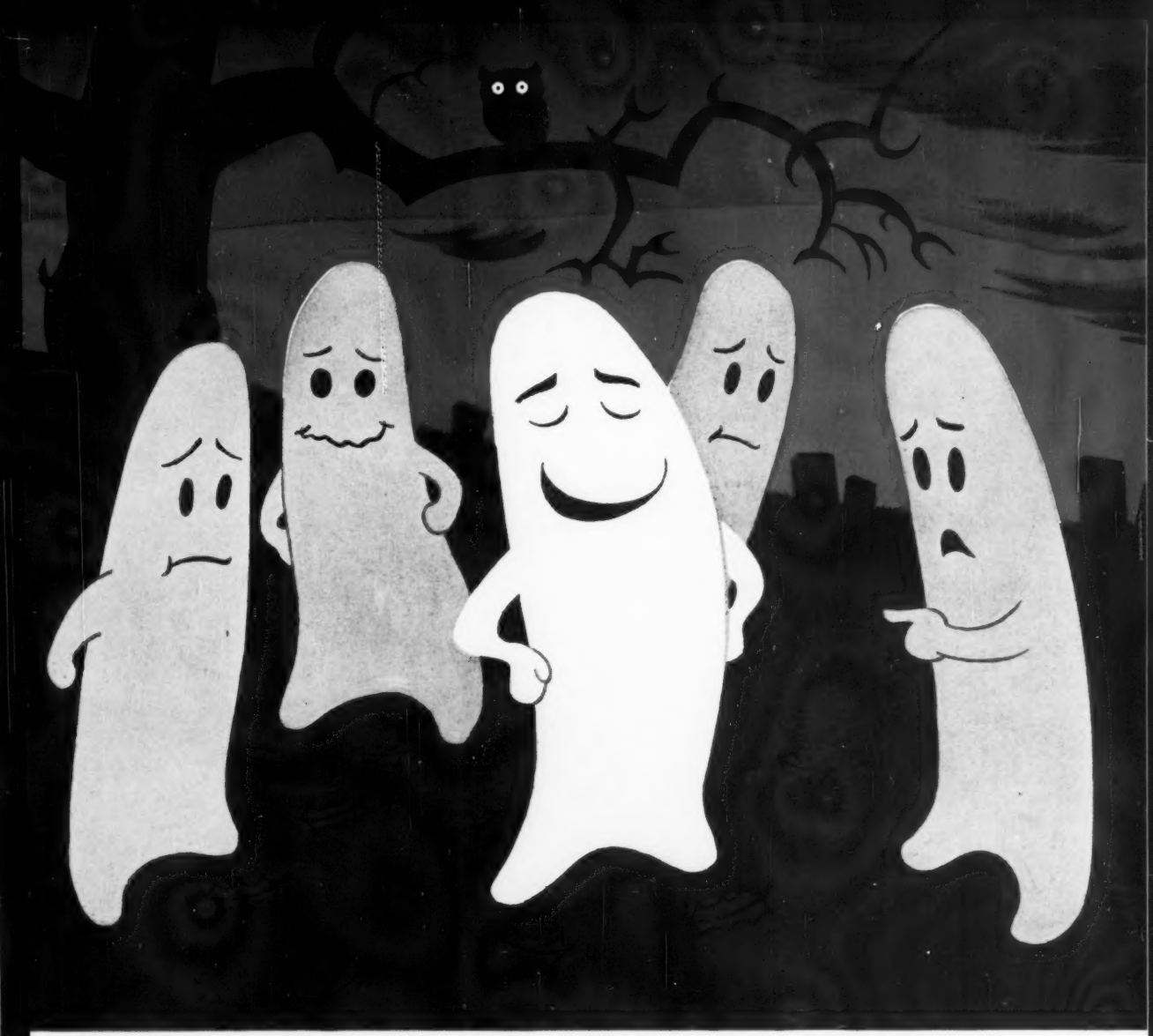
Typical wash and wear constructions which have been made using the Arnel, cellulosic, Dacron blend approach are described in Table I. These consist of two 50/30/20 Arnel/rayon/Dacron gabardines, a 65/20/15 Arnel/rayon/Dacron year-around suiting, and a plied Arnel and Dacron filament yarn as filling in a cord suiting. These fabrics retain pressed-in creases when laundered, require little or no ironing after machine washing, spinning and tumble drying, resist wrinkling during wear, and maintain a serviceable appearance for normal periods of usage.

TABLE I
WASH AND WEAR CONSTRUCTIONS
CONTAINING ARNEL-CELLULOSIC-DACRON FIBERS

	Gabardine	Sheen Gabardine	Suiting	Cord Suiting
Warp Yarn	14/1 (16.8S) 50% 2.5 d. x 2" brt. Arnel 30% 3.0 d. x 2" brt. rayon 20% 3.0 x 2" S.D. Dacron	15/1 (18S) 50% 2.5 d. x 2" brt. Arnel 30% 3.0 d. x 2" brt. rayon 20% 3.0 d. x 2" S.D. Dacron	28/2 (15Z x 17S) 65% 2.5 d. x 2" dull Arnel 20% 3.0 d. x 2" brt. rayon 15% 3.0 d. x 2" S.D. Dacron	2 ends 42/1 (26Z) combed cotton 1 end 30/3 (19Z x 16S) 65% 2.5 d. x 2" brt. Arnel 35% 1.5 d. x 2" S.D. Dacron
Filling Yarn	Same as Warp	Same as Warp	Same as Warp	100/2Z/26 brt. Arnel 70/0/34 S.D. Dacron Ply 10S
Weave	2/1 Twill	5 Harness Satin	2/2 Herringbone	1/1 Plain
Reed	45/2	50/2	20/3	25/3
Reed Width	52.0	53.5	53.0	48.5
Pk. Wheel	50	58	52	62
Greige Width	51.0	51.0	50.0	50.0
Finished Width	47.0	47.0	46.0	42.0
Finished Thread Count	99 x 60	115 x 66	71 x 57	90 x 64
Finished Wt. (oz./sq. yd.)	9.2	9.1	5.6	5.3

Textile fabrics have previously had to satisfy three major requirements—price, style and quality. The wash and wear concept has introduced a fourth dimension—"time economy". This new dimension is amply demonstrated in these Arnel blends. This means that fabrics or garments will not muss readily; will recover their neat appearance on the hanger; will not need to be washed or cleaned often; and they may be worn with a minimum of ironing after laundering. In essence, they satisfy the fourth dimension in textile apparel; that is, they save maintenance time during serviceable use.

Of particular concern to the designer of wash and wear fabrics made from blends of Arnel with a polyester fiber is the relative quantity of Arnel and polyester fiber which should be present in order to satisfy strength and wear resistance requirements. Figures 1, 2 and 3 show skein breaking strength factors for various blends of Arnel with Dacron, Arnel/rayon/Dacron and Arnel/cotton/Dacron. Figure 4 illustrates the comparative flex abrasion resistance of various percentages of Arnel with Dacron. Shown also in Figure 4 is the flex abrasion resistance of an all-cotton uniform fabric. These data illustrate that the use of 15% of polyester fiber in blends with Arnel can yield fabrics with similar resistance to abrasion as all-cotton fabrics used for slacks in service uniforms. Where fine count yarns for lighter weight



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Tinopal ANA

Zefran†††—Dow's Trademark for its Acrylic Alloy Fiber. Orlon***—DuPont's Trademark for its Acrylic Fiber. Dacron††—DuPont's Trademark for its Polyester Fiber. Acrilan*—Chemstrand's Trademark for its Acrylic Fiber. Dynel†—Union Carbide's Trademark for its Acrylic Fiber. Arnel**—Celanese's Trademark for its Acetate.

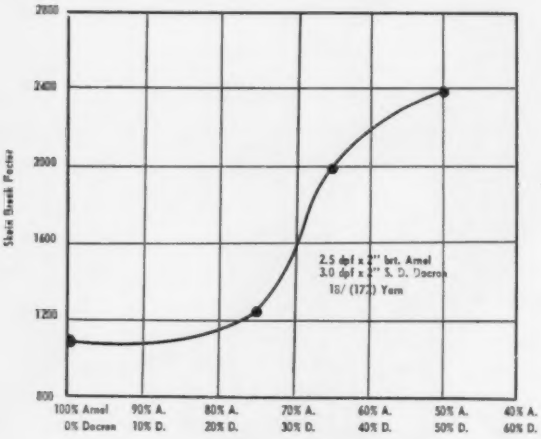

Fig. 1—Effect of Blend Ratio on Strength of Arnel/Dacron Yarns.

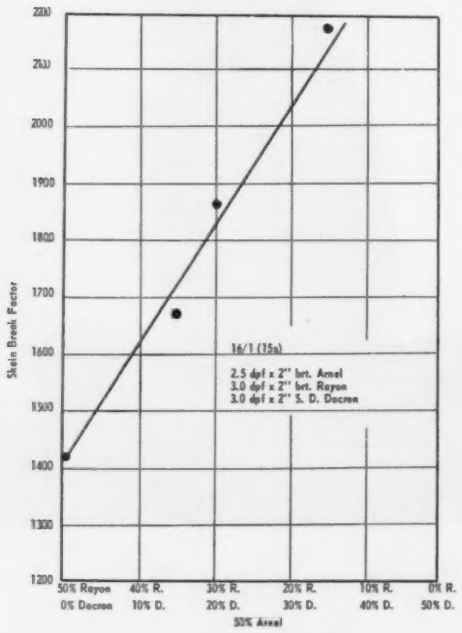

Fig. 2—Effect of Blend Ratio on Strength of Arnel/Rayon/Dacron Yarns.

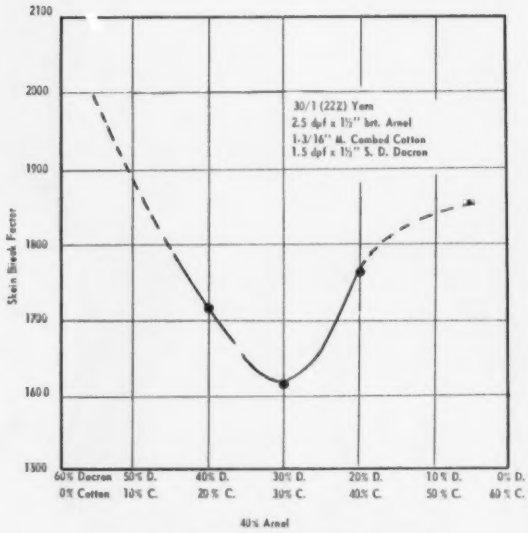

Fig. 3—Effect of Blend Ratio on Strength of Arnel/Cotton/Dacron Yarns.

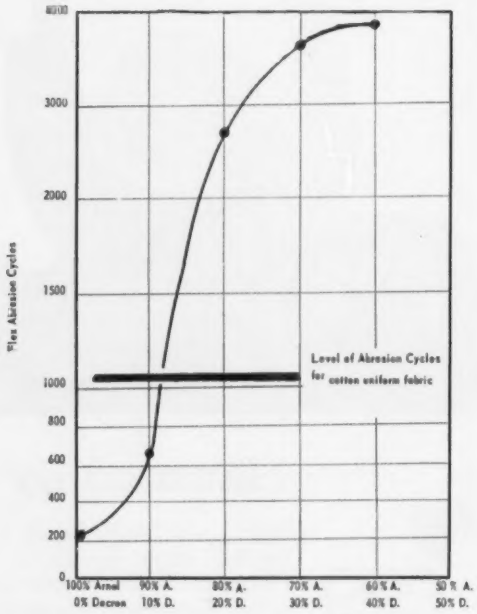

Fig. 4—Effect of Arnel/Dacron Bend Ratios on Abrasion Resistance.

fabrics are necessary, about 30-35% Dacron in blends with Arnel is required to increase yarn strength.

In the physical manufacture of spun yarn blends of Arnel with Dacron, the Dacron stock is pre-opened through one beater of a picker and then sandwich blended with Arnel or Arnel and rayon at the picker. When blending Arnel and Dacron with combed cotton, the combed cotton sliver is blended at the drawing frame with the carded Arnel/Dacron sliver. In spinning these yarn blends, it is advisable to observe the general rules for yarn twist as recommended by the manufacturers of polyester fibers. Twist multipliers of 4.0 or above have been used to control or prevent pilling in critical fabric constructions.

Dyeing blends of Arnel with Dacron or Arnel/cellulosic/Dacron to achieve a union shade on the Arnel/Dacron portion may be accomplished by three different procedures. Fabrics may be dyed in the jig if the construction is appropriate, in the winch, or beam dyed using temperatures above 212°F.

Dyeing by either method, it is important to choose dyes which will yield a balanced affinity between Arnel and Dacron. Dyes which have been found suitable in this respect are Polyester Yellow RL, Eastman Blue BGLF, Artisil Orange GFL and Polyester Dark Red FL. Figure 5 shows the relative dye affinity of Arnel and Dacron as a function of time when co-dyed at 95°C. with Blue BGLF. Five grams/liter of a non-volatile dye accelerant such as Dysyn 427A or Ltayl Carrier A was used in dyeing at 95°C.

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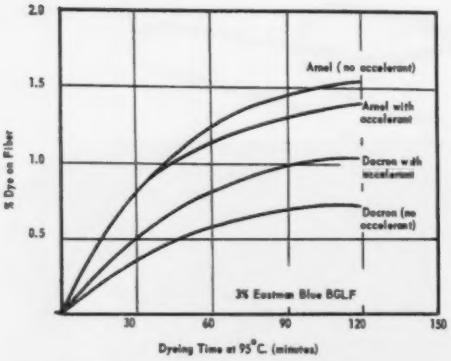


Fig. 5—Effect of Dyeing Time and Accelerant on Relative Dye Distribution between Arnel and Dacron when Co-Dyed.

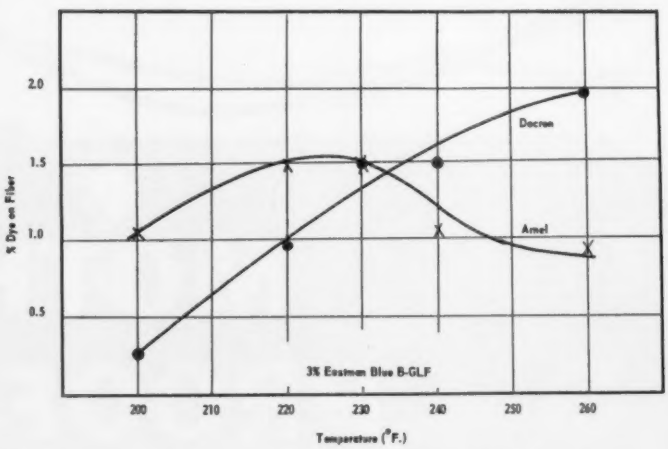


Fig. 6—Effect of Temperature on Dye Distribution between Arnel and Dacron when Co-Dyed.

As shown in Figure 5, the presence of dye accelerant in the systems increases dye absorption of the Dacron at the expense of Arnel which assists in obtaining union dyed appearance. Similar behavior exists for the other dyes mentioned. In dyeing in either the jig or winch at the boil, it is important to add the dye accelerant to the bath at the beginning of the dyeing cycle and to add color after the accelerant has had an opportunity to become well distributed on the fabric.

Figure 6 illustrates the relative dye affinity of Arnel and Dacron at dyeing temperatures above 220°F. These data are applicable to beam dyeing under pressure with no accelerant present in the dyeing system. Union shades on Arnel/Dacron blends using high temperature beam or package dyeing can best be obtained at about 230°F. For beam dyeing, it has been found desirable to batch fabric wet in order to form a tight package which will not slip on the beam. High temperature dyeing under pressure has the advantage of yielding complete dyebath exhaustion, thus showing a savings in dye costs over that required for conventional jig or winch dyeing at the boil.

The rayon or cotton portion in blends of Arnel/rayon/Dacron or Arnel/cotton/Dacron may be subsequently dyed to either a union or contrasting shade using appropriate fixable direct colors which do not stain acetate.

Mechanical and chemical finishing of Arnel/Dacron or Arnel/cellulosic/Dacron blends is similar to that of finishing Dacron/rayon blends. After dyeing, fabric is heat treated on either hot roll or appropriate hot air pin frames to a fabric temperature of 380-390°F.

Heat treatment serves four useful purposes: 1) It stabilizes the fabric. 2) It reduces pilling tendency. 3) Improves degree of color washfastness on dyed Arnel, and 4) Improves union dye appearance by deepening shade on Dacron. When a particular fabric hand is required, the rayon or cotton component may be resin finished after heat treatment.

Fabric is subsequently rope washed and frame dried at the relaxed width. Critical fabric constructions such as sheen gabardines may require brushing, shearing, and singeing as final operations to eliminate pilling. The overall sequence for dyeing and finishing Arnel/cellulosic/Dacron blends is shown below:

Dyeing and Finishing Sequence for Arnel/Rayon/Dacron Blends

1. Open width boil off
2. Dye
3. Heat treat
4. Resin finish and cure
5. Rope wash
6. Brush, shear and singe
7. Steam frame dry at relaxed width with overfeed

Selective wear trials and laboratory tests on Arnel/Dacron blended fabrics described in Table I show that they have good durability to wear; require little or no ironing after repeated washing and tumble drying; resist wrinkling and require a minimum of maintenance in everyday use. (Readers interested in Arnel are advised to see the article in our June, 1958 issue, page 34, which discussed the use of this fiber in a variety of wash and wear fabrics of optimum value and performance.)

Dynel Air Filters

Fiber Bond Corp. is now marketing new, low-cost air filters made of Dynel to provide more efficient air filtration in all size and model window and room air conditioning units, according to Union Carbide Chemicals Co. First introduced at $1.29 retail per single 15 by 24 by ½-inch sheet, the filters are now priced retail at 98 cents per sheet. The filter material is made of a special type of bonded Dynel acrylic fiber produced by Union Carbide. *For further information write the editors.*

Canvas Shoes, Handbags

International Shoe Co. has announced it will have available for November delivery its new 1959 spring line of Fun-Shus (canvas shoes) with co-ordinated handbags in new colors. Bright stripes and cool floral prints are included in the new women's styles. Thirteen color fabrics are available in the handbags to match 29 women's stock numbers. The co-ordinated items are said to be a completely new idea in the fast-growing cloth shoe market. *For further information write the editors.*

# of outstanding fastness

Eastman Polyester Dyes

Darker shades of polyester fabrics and their blends are more in demand than ever.

In step with this trend, Eastman offers an expanding series of polyester dyes, *providing the best all round fastness characteristics of any group of polyester dyes currently available.*

Specifically developed for use with polyester fibers, Eastman Polyester Dyes exhibit outstanding fastness to washing, light, sublimation, crocking, perspiration, dry cleaning and wet pressing.

Equally important are their excellent processing characteristics... good build-up, good exhaustion and outstanding leveling properties. Thus, darker shades of navy, brown and grey are economically obtained.

Dyeing with Eastman Polyester Dyes is easily accomplished with carriers or under pressure at elevated temperatures. Fibers can be readily dyed in tow, tops, stock, or fabric forms. Fabrics of polyester filament can be conveniently dyed in jigs. Fabrics woven of spun polyester yarns alone or blended with cotton, viscose or wool can be easily dyed in dye-becks.

Make sure you are taking full advantage of this outstanding line of polyester dyes.

Eastman Polyester Yellow RL
Eastman Polyester Yellow W
Eastman Polyester Yellow 5R
Eastman Polyester Orange 3RLN
Eastman Polyester Pink RL
Eastman Polyester Red B
Eastman Polyester Red 2G
Eastman Polyester Dark Red FL
Eastman Polyester Blue GR
Eastman Polyester Blue GLF
Eastman Polyester Blue BLF
Eastman Polyester Blue 3RL
Eastman Polyester Navy G
Eastman Polyester Black RB

*Try this formula on your next charcoal grey dye lot.

2.5% Eastman Polyester Blue 3RL
3.3% Eastman Polyester Blue BLF
0.9% Eastman Polyester Orange 3RLN
5 g./l. o-phenyl phenol type carrier
Material: Polyester
Bath Ratio: 30:1
Dyed at Boil

Eastman Polyester Dyes

Eastman Polyester Dyes are sold in the United States by **EASTMAN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.**, subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, in Kingsport, Tennessee; Lodi, New Jersey; and Greensboro, North Carolina. On the **West Coast** through WILSON MEYER CO., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Salt Lake City. In **Canada** through CLOUGH DYESTUFF CO., LTD., St. Laurent, P.Q.

REPORT FROM JAPAN

By B. Mori

Japanese would like more flexible quotas

OSAKA.—First indications are showing of Japanese attempts to have the cotton export quota system revised for 1959. A similar effort toward 1958 quota revision fell through after American industry circles offered stiff opposition—and Japanese side thought it unwise to assume too aggressive an attitude while fate of the Reciprocal Trade Act Extension was hanging in balance.

Technically, 1958 quotas have not been set; and exports are going forward on basis of 1957 quota figures. There is still possibility of a revision in 1958 quotas, which would mean last-minute adjustments to harrass businessmen.

Room to Maneuver Sought

Key to Japanese position continues to be idea of "flexibility." It is evident that businessmen here regret their agreement to a five-year quota period, under pressure of circumstances in 1956. They continue to accept, however reluctantly, over-all figure of 235 million square yards, in piece goods and apparel, per year. But they want more flexibility within that total, more opportunity to shift from one product to another in keeping with trends of American demand. In other words, they want to be sure of filling the quota up completely. They wish to avoid being caught in a position of not being able to ship certain items in strong demand and at the same time having unfilled quotas for other items.

Cotton Clothing Shipments Lag

Recent indications seem to confirm earlier predictions that exports of woven cotton clothing and other items will fill their quotas, while knit goods in general will not. Rayon-cotton damask tablecloths, for which a special quota category has been set up, have been particularly poor sellers.

After poor outlook of first six months, merchants are greatly encouraged by a more recent upturn in export orders for cottons for shipment during second half and into first quarter of 1959.

Exports of rayon fabrics and yarns during first half of year were at record-high levels for the post-war period. Larger exports of spun rayon cloth to United States were noted, climbing to almost four million yards for the six-months' period.

Wool Goods Quota Set

Wool textiles are the latest to be added to list of products whose export to the United States are governed by export quotas. This move came as surprise to many, because complaints from U. S. manufacturers about imports had been presumably met by quota-tariff system put into effect last year. The move in Japan largely reflects pressure from Britain, France and Italy, who protested that Japan was driving them out of their fair share of quota-restricted U. S. market.

Red Chinese Competition Rises

In our September Report we touched on Japan's rayon export troubles vis-a-vis Red China and the U.S.S.R. Additional evidence of trade difficulty from that quarter comes in the form of sharp curtailment of Indonesia's imports of Japanese cottons, because both Red China and the Soviets are offering cottons on long-term credit, whereas Japan requires cash payment. Thus China makes further inroads into Japan's sphere of textile influence in Asia.

Hong Kong Goods Cause Worry

Japanese manufacturers are worried, too, about fast-growing competition from Hong Kong in shirts and blouses destined for U. S. market, and in competition from both Formosa and Hong Kong in wool rugs. This uneasiness manifests itself in moves to lower export prices here, to meet even lower-wage competition from those countries.

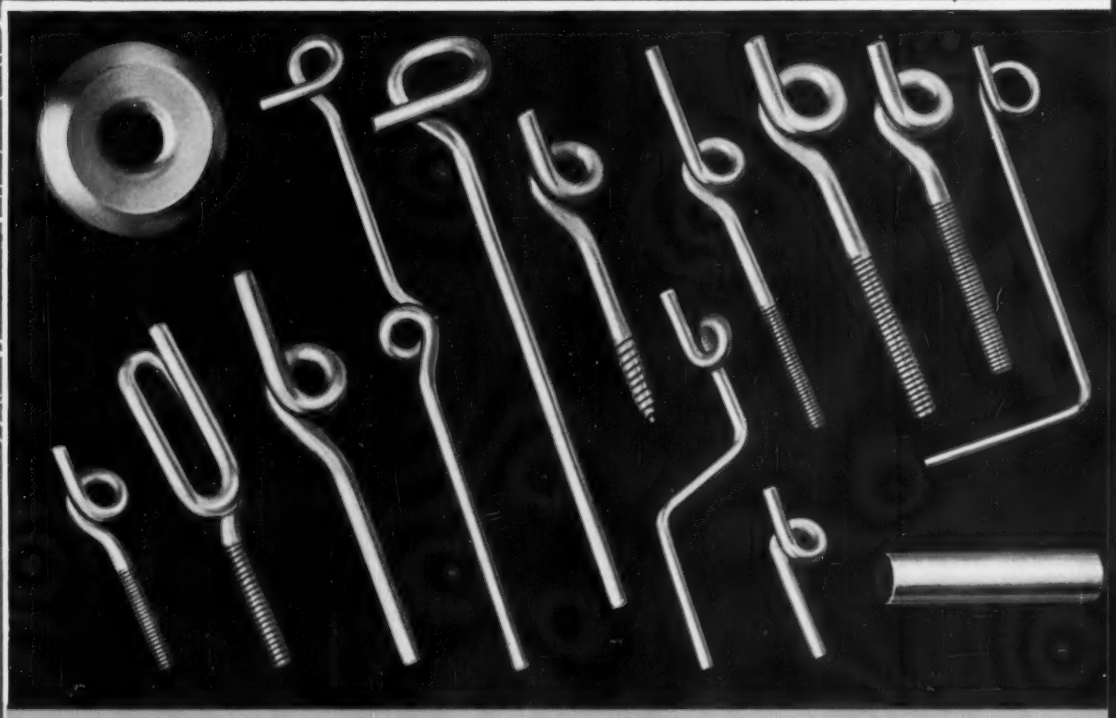
The Government has thrown a further element of confusion into the raw silk market picture by strong indications that it will lower the support-purchase prices for cocoons and silk by about 17% in the 1959-60 season which begins next June.

Rayon Output Cut Heavily

The curtailment program bit deeply into production of viscose staple during the first six months: 267 million pounds, compared with 369 million in January-June 1957, which was the all-time high six-month period. On the other hand, nylon production continued higher. Filament rayon was down 60 million pounds, compared with 113 million last year; and most other man-made fibers and yarns also were lower.

Production of rayon pulp in the January-June period was 61,000 metric tons, against 139,000 tons last year. Production of dyestuffs was 4,700 tons, compared with 5,900. Other textile-chemicals were also lower.

MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT SECTION



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FOR ORLON, DACRON AND OTHER NEW SYNTHETIC YARNS

Mitchell-Bissell originated the Satin Finish for porcelain thread guides and pioneered its application to chromium plated guides on the principle that by breaking the contact between yarn and guide, tension and consequent thread wear are reduced. This broken contact is achieved by providing a fine granular surface for the guide. Because of the special preparation of the wire, this "hill-and-valley" contact surface of our Satin Finish Chromium Plated Guides is permanent and the hard, dense finish itself remains dull and satiny almost indefinitely.

Be sure to get the original . . . Mitchell-Bissell Satin Finish Chromium Plated Guides . . . for proven quality and the ultimate in service. Can be made in any diameter of wire, and in any desired shape. Also available in Mirror Finish.

Guides are shown slightly reduced in size.

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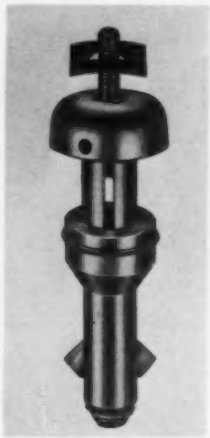
MITCHELL-BISSELL CO.

New MACHINERY
New EQUIPMENT

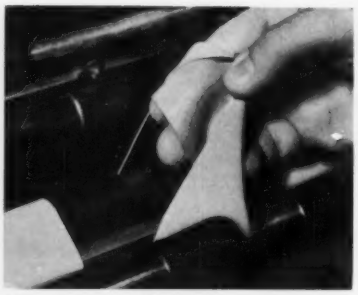
Pile Fabric Finisher

Adolph Hart, a leading designer and manufacturer of Hartex finishing machinery for pile fabrics, both in the fur and synthetic fiber fields, has announced his association with Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., to produce his latest device, the Proctor-Hart pile-fabric finishing machine. The new finisher is said to provide more production with less handling. The machine embodies gas heating, improved fabric handling and two or more main cylinders in series. *For further information write the editors.*



Bobbin Hanger

Hartford Machine Screw Co. has announced it has been issued U.S. Patent No. 2,836,376 for its low cost bobbin hanger with positive latch. The hanger, for overhead creels, has a cast body. The bobbins turn with complete freedom, so that the roving is protected from undue tensile strain and spinning can be uniform. Where required, a brake is available. *For further information write the editors.*

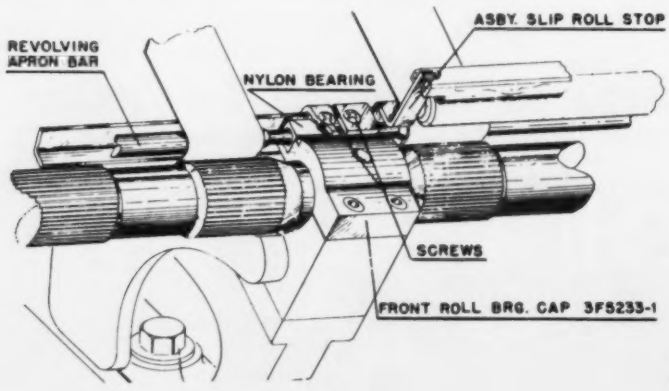


New Bottom Apron

Accotex No.-7876, a new bottom apron, has been developed by Armstrong Cork Co. to meet more exacting requirements of modern, high speed long-apron spinning systems. The apron is made of two especially compounded Buna-*N* oil-resistant rubbers to meet the different needs of the outside and inside of the apron. They are bound together by a patented seamless construction that uses a strong cord interliner to prevent stretching and curling. Built-in electrolytes in the rubber compounds are said to help reduce the build-up of fibers on the apron surfaces. *For further information write the editors.*

Steel Strapping Catalog

A new pocket-size, but nevertheless, complete catalog containing product information on standard and heavy duty Stanley steel strapping is now available. The catalog also contains information on Stanley steel strapping hand and power tools, accessories, Colorgraph strapping and lithographed seals. Published by Stanley Steel Strapping, division of The Stanley Works, the handy catalog is organized for quick reference. It is illustrated with helpful tables and "Strapplications" which show the seven ways to use steel strapping. *For free copies write the editors.*



Assembly of New Auxiliary Apron Bar for F-5 Roving

Gaertner Viscometer

Gaertner Scientific Corp. has issued a new product bulletin, No. 201-58, for its viscometer which is used to identify physical properties of starches by continuous determination of viscosity or consistency of starch pastes. The Gaertner device has been adopted as the starch industry's standard instrument by Corn Industries Research Foundation. The viscometer is applicable to the textile, leather tanning, food and chemical processing fields. *For further information write the editors.*

New Turbo Service

Turbo Machine Co. has announced a new service in the design and building of electrical control and instrument panels. Turbo will design and fabricate the panelboards to meet individual requirements. *Free copies of a folder, "Turbo Custom-Designed Control Panels," may be obtained by writing the editors.*

New Apron Bar

Saco-Lowell Shops has developed a new auxiliary Apron Bar for F-5 Roving Drafting elements. This Auxiliary Apron Bar reduces to a minimum friction where the apron contacts the bar, because it revolves freely in nylon bearings.

By virtually eliminating drag at this point on the inner surface of the apron, wear is greatly decreased. The smoother running of the apron contributes to increasing overall efficiency of the drafting operation.

Parts to apply the Auxiliary Revolving Apron Bar are: the apron bar roll, lint-proof, long wearing nylon bearings, slip roll stop assembly, and front roll bearing cap. The nylon bearings require no lubrication other than initially applying a very light film of oil to break in the bearings. The application is relatively inexpensive and is both easily and quickly installed. *For further information write the editors.*

by every known test yet run...

NYLON outwears every other carpet fiber!

In all of our exhaustive completed carpet testing projects, the results have shown that carpet nylon staple outwears *every other carpet fiber.* These tests have involved 16 different carpet constructions, comparable within each group, and 16 different and similarly comparable yarn constructions. They cover most of the currently popular fabric types which account for approximately 70 per cent of today's sales.

We have *no* knowledge of *any* tests that would disprove our results.

However, it is important to note that this statement does not apply to nylon per se. The word "nylon" is not enough. Carpets of nylon will outwear comparable carpets of every other fiber *only if the nylon used is specifically engineered for carpeting.*

Carpets containing nylon "fiber stock," "producer's waste" or any other type of nylon waste hold the danger of latent defects and deficiencies. These may not be apparent at the point of sale, but they could *very easily* develop into serious complaints resulting in costly claims.

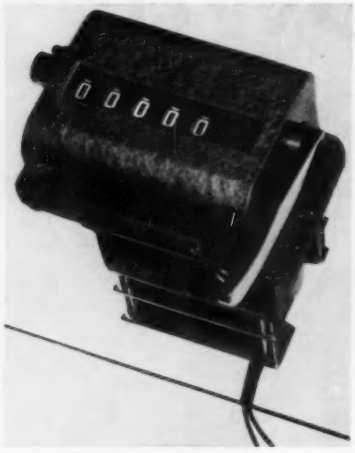
Protect yourself. Protect your customer. The product you sell should be free from nylon waste material. You can assure yourself by asking your supplier for a guarantee that *no* waste nylon of any type is used in the yarn or fabric. *You can be sure* by specifying IRC carpet nylon!

INDUSTRIAL RAYON CORPORATION, Sales Office: 500 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.; 627 Guilford Building, Greensboro, N. C.

THE NEW Nylon Staple I·R·C

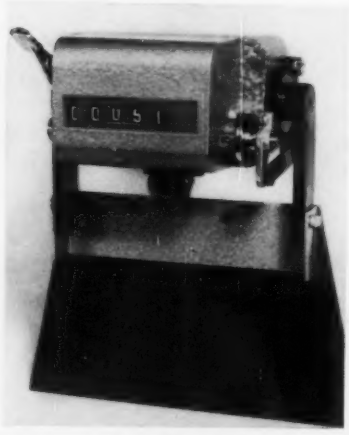
New Timer, Counter

Trumeter Co. is marketing two new devices, a timer unit and a conveyor counter. The timer unit con-



Timer Unit

sists of a pre-determined counter, or a senior counter with quick-reset, coupled to a special type of synchronous motor which is completely enclosed in a dustproof cover and is available to suit most



Conveyor Counter

voltages. It can be supplied to record in hours, hours and tenths of hours, or in minutes, etc., up to a maximum of 99,999 hours with the senior counter, or with the pre-determined model, 89,999 hours. The conveyor counter will count articles passing along a conveyor belt, with a minimum spacing of three inches between the articles. *For further information write the editors.*

Ultrasonic Cleaners

Narda Ultrasonics has introduced a mass-produced line of ultrasonic cleaning machines, described as suited for high speed spinnerette cleaning. Its series 600 line comprises 13 different ultrasonic systems made up of various combinations of the SonBlaster generator and ultrasonic transducer models NT-601 to NT-609. More than 35 soils common to textile, paper, leather, plastic and rubber products can be removed in seconds by ultrasonic techniques, according to Narda. *For further information write the editors.*

Cotton Gin Motors

A line of redesigned screenless open cotton gin motors, available from 30 through 100 horsepower—at 1800 r.p.m.—has been announced by General Electric's Small A-C Motor and Generator Department. Added protection from lint and dust is said to be provided by a new cartridge bearing design which completely encases each set of ball bearings, allowing endshields to be removed without exposing the bearings. Mylar slot insulation and Formex wire are used to protect the motors against heat aging and full voltage starting stresses. *For further information write the editors.*

Gwaltney Frame Traveler Cups

In response to demands from mills, Saco-Lowell now offers special traveler cups to be applied to its Gwaltney Spinning Frames.

The new traveler cups are easily applied by means of a steel strap to any of the upright stands of the Saco-Lowell Umbrella Creel. It is recommended that three or four cups be installed on each frame—one at each end and one or two between the ends.

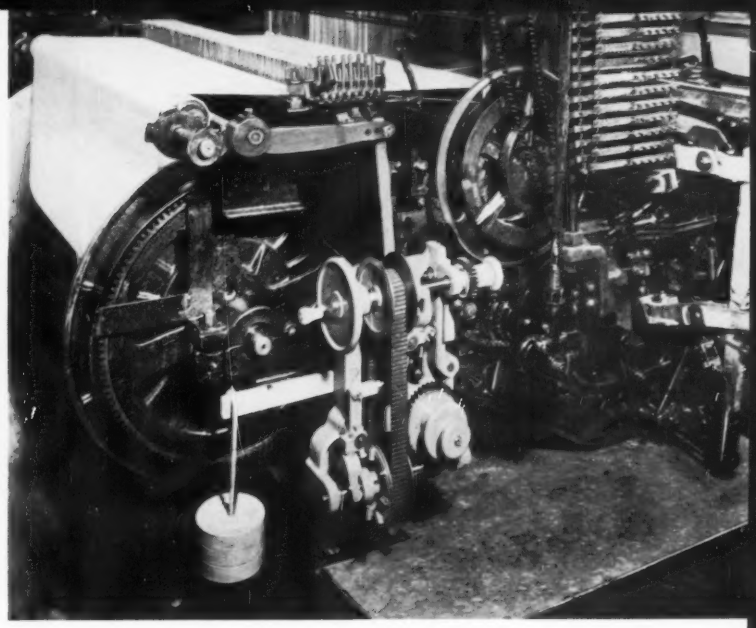
Saco-Lowell states that the cups are especially helpful in assuring that the correct traveler is applied by the tender, particularly when frames have been changed over to spin a different yarn count. The cups are said to be an inexpensive, but useful accessory to the Gwaltney Spinning Frame. *For further information write the editors.*

Needle for Wash-and-Wear

Torrington Co. has introduced its Excelsior struck groove needle as a contribution toward solving sewing problems encountered with wash and wear fabrics. It was recognized that considerable aid to reduction of puckering and seam weakness would be obtained by the use of the smallest needle practical. Such a needle would have a point that would cause a minimum yarn damage. The new Torrington needle is said to combine thin ball-point construction and new needle design to satisfy both these conditions for stitching wash and wear fabrics. While small in size, the new needle has sufficient strength to survive high-speed stitching operations. *For further information write the editors.*

Narda's Ultrasonic Cleaning Equipment

New let-off ends wavy cloth, cuts loom upkeep



Hunt Let-Off in use

By The Editors

YEARS of painful experience coping with the perennial problem of maintaining the right degree of warp tension on unwinding loom beams have given most weave room supervisors a keen interest in improved let-off mechanisms. Consequently there has been a great deal of bread-and-butter curiosity among mill people about the progress of the Hunt Let-Off introduced a few years ago.

Manufactured by Southern Loom Development Co., Greenville, S.C. the Hunt Let-Off is a *positive* let-off; that is, it does not depend upon the warp to revolve the beam, but instead revolves the beam by mechanical means.

Among the advantages claimed for it are the ability to produce cloth free from waviness (thick and thin places) and the additional advantage of greatly reducing set marks. It is also claimed for the Hunt Let-Off that, after the amount of weight is applied to get a desired tension, the Let-Off will require no further attention as long as the loom is weaving a given fabric construction. In other words, the Let-Off requires no further adjustments and maintains a constant tension from full to empty beam. This advantage is said to eliminate down time on the loom for adjustments of warp tension, and thus markedly reduce maintenance costs.

According to reports in the trade, the Hunt Let-Off has been installed in a number of mills including plants of J. P. Stevens, Milliken, Burlington, Beaunit, Amerotron, Erwin, Klopman and Reeves Brothers.

A case history of a large southern synthetic filament weaving plant completely equipped with Hunt Let-Off has been made available to MODERN TEXTILE MAGAZINE. The case history reveals substantial improvement in cloth quality with notable reduction in second quality goods combined with really remarkable gains in overall cloth output.

In the weaving mill whose results with the Hunt Let-Off are here reported, all the Let-Offs have been in use for almost two years. The data given below was compiled fairly precisely over a period of nine months selected as a test period. The Let-Off was installed on Draper Looms.

	With Hunt Let-Off	With Conventional Let-Off
looms per weaver	90	80
looms per fixer	90	80
repair and maintenance parts used (9 months)	not enough for records to be kept	$4,000
loom hours lost working to reduce cloth waviness	none	6,500

Savings in One Year (projected from 9 mos. study)	
seconds upgraded to firsts	$24,057
loom part saved	5,240
labor savings	
fixers	11,700
weavers	9,600
total savings one year	$50,597
or amortization rate of 1.8 years	

When employed on looms weaving synthetic filament dress fabrics and Dacron leno cloth for curtains, the Hunt Let-Off yielded the following advantages in cloth production in comparison with a conventional Let-Off:

	Hunt Let-Off	Conventional Let-Off
Approximate total yardage of first quality goods in 9 month period	16,700,000	16,400,000
Yards of cloth graded seconds because of waviness due to warp tension deficiencies — downgraded five cents a yard	none	361,000 (approx.)
Yards of cloth graded per hr. per inspection table	1,000 yds. per hr.	720 yds. per hr.
Decrease in cloth room labor	10%	none
Warp stops per loom per hour 35%	.071	.111

World will see U. S. machinery at Manchester Show

FAST ON THE DRAW—Whitin's Even-Draft drawing frame which runs at speeds up to 400 feet a minute will be seen by visitors from all over the world

TEXTILE PEOPLE from all over the world, expected to crowd the International Textile Machinery Exhibition at Manchester, England, Oct. 15 to 25 will have a chance to inspect some of the latest and best textile equipment manufactured in the United States. U. S. machinery and equipment makers, and their English affiliates will be prominent in the displays.

TURBO MACHINE CO., Lansdale, Pa., will feature in its exhibit a scale model of its Turbo Stapler. The machine is described by Turbo as a new short-cut to synthetic tow processing. The exhibit will show how Turbo Staplers reduce pre-roving operations to a minimum. Representatives of Turbo at the Exhibition will explain to visitors how the machine permits drawing to be simplified because sliver is "amazingly even and parallel". This is said to permit less capital expense for machinery, less space and less skilled labor.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass., will display its new Piedmont spinning machine which was described in detail in our September issue, page 35. The new frame is only 27 inches wide and has a single spindle drive which eliminates the cylinder, tapes and underframe pulleys. The frame features straight line spinning, a new balloon control ring arrangement and new gearing.

Whitin will also display its latest Super J Comber equipped with a new nipper assembly which gives more production on all combing ranges, better quality sliver and superior nep removal. The machine has eight heads, runs at 150 nips per minute, and has only one-half the parts of conventional combers.

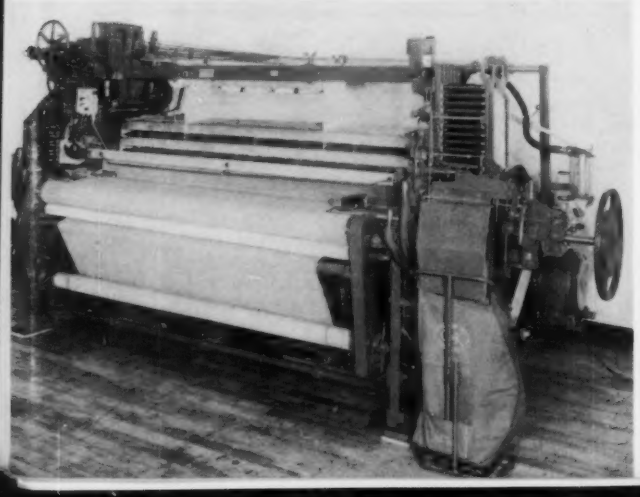
Displayed also at the Whitin exhibit in Booth 1604 will be the company's Even-Draft Drawing Frame. It runs up to 400 feet a minute, has a four-over-five drafting system with a pneumatic waste removal unit on each head. Company personnel representing Whitin will include J. Hugh Bolton, president.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES CORP., Worcester, Mass., will display two looms. The first of these will be the company's Pick-and-Pick Automatic Loom, or PAPA Loom, as it is more and more being called. The loom permits weaving on an automatic, bobbin-changing basis, the great majority of so-called pick-and-pick fabrics, which heretofore have been woven on non-automatic looms. Loom speeds, work assignments and efficiencies for automatic pick-and-pick operation on the PAPA Loom are said to compare favorably with the regular W-3 and W-3A installations.

The second loom to be displayed by Crompton & Knowles will be the company's C-7 Loom. It is described as the "push-button loom" because of the new features incorporated in its driving and clutch mechanisms which include push-button stations at both ends of the loom. These permit starting, stopping and jogging by a completely inexperienced operator so that such an operator can manipulate the loom without difficulty. Personnel representing the company will incude F. W. Howe, Jr., president, and J. F. Molloy, general sales manager.

Through its English branch in Coventry, THE TORRINGTON CO., of Torrington, Conn., will have a display of the products of its Bearings Division. The exhibit will include a wide range of needle and roller bearings designed to provide long life at high speeds with considerable savings in space and cost. The company will also show a range of thrust bearings designed to take up no more space than that normally occupied by a plain thrust washer. H. A. Meakins and I. M. Sykes of the English branch will represent the company.

As the theme of its exhibit, ARMSTRONG CORK CO. LTD., Manchester, England, will feature "a World Service to Spinners." The company is an affiliate of Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa. The display will include a comprehensive range of products for cotton, silk, synthetic fiber, woolen, worsted, jute and flax spinning. Displayed for the first time will be a new range of anti-static cots. Also to be shown will be three twin-colored synthetic rubber high-draft aprons, the latest addition to the Armstrong line of aprons. Among those representing the company will be G. G. Lilley and E. A. Lockley.



CALL ME PAPA—Crompton & Knowles will demonstrate its new Pick-and-Pick Automatic Loom.

How to knit Saaba Yarns

By Chester J. Dudzik
UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.

SAABA YARN is an outcrop of Universal Winding Co.'s research on false-twist stretch yarns. Saaba is actually a re-processed Superloft or Fluflon false-twist stretch yarn which, because of the uniformity of these yarns, results in a very uniform textured yarn as compared to other textured yarns of similar character. This yarn was released early in 1957 and became available to the knitter in sample quantities in the latter part of the same year. To date, most commercial Saaba has been made of nylon, but Dacron and other thermoplastic yarns can be used.

Stretch yarn is made under the precise controls of Superloft and Fluflon machines produced by the Universal Winding Co. This yarn is then re-processed on the Saaba machine under very exact conditions which can be maintained over long periods of time. Saaba, unlike stretch yarn, can be made with a wide variety of characteristics depending upon the conditions of processing.

Superloft or Fluflon yarns from which Saaba is made are torque stretch yarns. The stretch in the yarn is achieved because of two separate and distinct factors. The first factor is the crimp which is obtained by twisting the yarn. The second factor is the torque imparted to the individual filaments which causes them to twist on themselves. In producing Saaba yarn, the degree of curling of the filaments can be varied, depending upon the type of texture desired, but the change in the crimp is kept to a minimum, for it is the crimp which actually bulks the yarn and gives the resulting fabric its appealing hand.

Depending upon the applications for which it is to be used, Saaba can be made with any skein length from stretch to filament. It also can be made in any texture ranging from a rather stiff fabric which appeals to men to a soft cashmere-type fabric which appeals to women. This control is achieved by modifications of the machine settings and can be maintained very uniformly both within a lot and from lot to lot. If knitters purchase yarn from more than one supplier, unless all the suppliers make exactly the same yarn, it may take some cooperative experimentation on the part of the knitter and throwster to duplicate yarns.

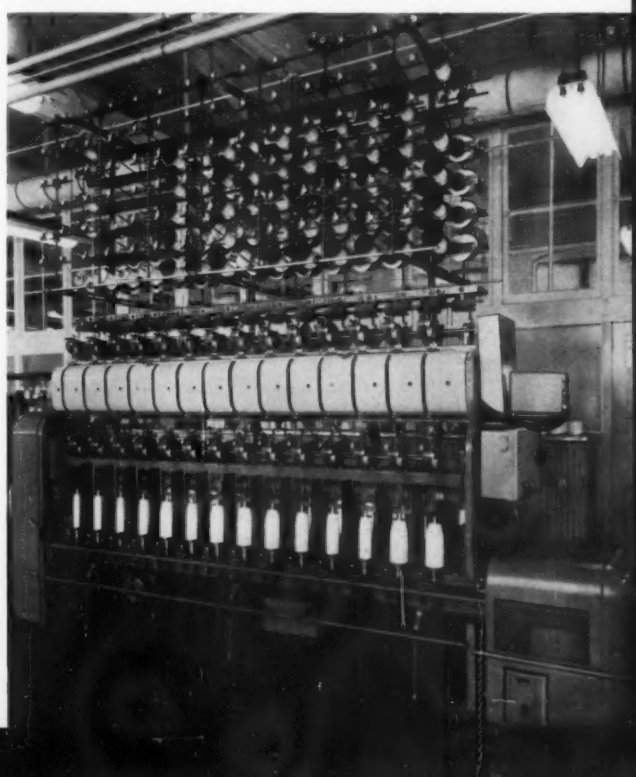
To date Saaba yarns have been knit mainly in interlock and full-fashioned fabrics, from 70/2 and 70/5 types respectively. Also 200/2 yarns have been knit into bulky knits, both on flat bed and circular machines. These bulky knits can also be made in various textures depending upon not only the manner in which the yarn is made but also on the filament count used in the yarn. Lower filament count yarns of equivalent total denier result in harsher fabrics than do higher filament counts. Saaba yarn has been, and can be, made in deniers from 20 to 2100.

Knitters should be aware of the fact that Saaba yarns are actually torque yarns. Unless they are balanced either within the plyed ends or from end to end by proper creeling of the knitting machine, the final knitted fabric will have a torque in one direction or the other which will tend to twist the finished garment.

Most of the yarns used commercially, for example 70/2 for interlock and 70/5 for full fashioned knitting, are balanced within themselves. However, there have been occasions when knitters have used singles 70 or singles 200. In these cases, unless a twist is inserted in the singles yarn to balance the torque, it is essential for knitters to set alternate cones of "S" and "Z" on the creel.

Additional twist reduces to some degree the final bulk in the yarn. Since most outerwear knitters do not make fabrics utilizing singles yarn, it has not been necessary for them to pay too much attention to this torque effect. For the future, however, various fabrics are visualized in which single end yarns may be better from both the economical and functional standpoints.

At times machine operators make errors in producing the yarns and do not balance out the torque in the ends. A cone of such unbalanced yarn mixed in with other cones of properly-made yarn will result in a streak in a multi-feed fabric. The streak is clearly visible and distinguishable from the balance of the fabric by the manner in which the course slants. Depending on the direction of unbalance, the course will either be slanted upwards to the left or upwards to the right. This can be quite easily spotted in an unrelaxed fabric. However, unless the condition is mini-



SAABA SOURCE—Universal Winding Co.'s Model 10 Ring Twister equipped with the company's No. 511 Saaba attachment, is the only machine that can produce Saaba yarns.

SAABA SWEATERS—Nylon yarns given bulk by the Saaba technique have found wide use in women's sweaters, such as this sweater set.

mal, this yarn will probably never reach the needles of the knitting machine because of the fact that the torque in the yarn will cause it to pigtail prior to the stop motion and it will either jump out of the stop motion or become entangled in the machine parts and break. Therefore, a knitter should be able to spot this type of fault quite easily and remove the yarn from the creel.

Saaba yarns may also be found which have been improperly treated in that one end of the yarn does not have a sufficient degree of crimp. This fault can also be easily spotted by observing the sheen of the package. Such cones will be very shiny and will stand out from the rest of the supply packages. Throwsters apply a quality control system which minimizes the possibility of such yarn ever leaving their plant.

Precise Stitch Size Needed

Much has been learned to date about knitting Saaba yarns. For best results, the tensions on the knitting machine should be uniform from feed to feed. Normal tension variations of 3 to 5 grams are not harmful, however, if they can be avoided, it is advisable.

Likewise, tension conmpensators are not essential in knitting Saaba, but they do make an improvement in the fabric. The situations that must be eliminated in knitting Saaba are conditions of a very high or low tension such as results when yarn becomes completely wrapped around thread guides or tension posts, or when the yarn does not even pass through the tension disc or assembly.

The factor which is most critical in knitting Saaba yarns is the stitch size. It has been noted when visiting mills who normally set their machines by eye or by lipstick methods, that occasionally the course length varies as much as plus or minus 15% of the nominal. This is disastrous and must be avoided.

This condition shows up most severely in interlock fabrics when alternate courses are long and short. In this instance, the fabric apperance is one of ridges either along the course or within the course. These ridges show as feed streaks in the fabric. The appearance of these streaks can be compared to the marks left by a gear had it rolled over the fabric. To insure uniform stitch size, it is suggested that the knitting machine be checked and adjusted periodically using a yarn meter.

Very few problems have been encountered in knitting Saaba. When such have occurred, Universal Winding Co. has offered its services to both throwsters and knitters. In every instance the problem has been solved. This same service will be available in the future. Thus, even though no publicized quality control program is in existence as regards knitted garments, quality control of the yarn is practiced in throwing plants. The services of the Universal Winding Co. technicians will be available to knitters when a problem arises.

No Finishing Problem

Knitted outerwear fabrics made of Saaba yarn are cut, sewn and finished in the same manner as fabrics knit from other synthetic filament bulk yarns. The procedure used is normally that of knitting, relaxing, thermosetting, bleaching, dyeing, drying, cutting, and sewing.

Knitters who have processed considerable quantities of Saaba have stated that the yarn handles through finishing better than most bulk yarns of similar nature and character. No problems in any of the above operations, including dyeing, have been encountered to date.

Wash tests made by the Better Fabrics Testing Bureau, Inc. indicate that Saaba sweaters shrink a maximum of 7%, this maximum occurring in the neck opening of the sweater. The average shrinkage is 4% and almost all occurs during the first washing. The above results cover thermo-set sweaters; thermosetting is recommended for all garments made of Saaba yarns. Further experiments conducted on sweaters made from Saaba yarn indicate that the shrinkage lies within the limits mentioned above even when washed and dried in home laundry equipment.

Saaba yarns have been package dyed successfully by commercial dyers with so little change in the yarn characteristics that untreated yarn can be knit with dyed yarns without difficulty or adverse effects in the fabric. These package-dyed yarns have been used in jacquard knitting for both sweaters and swimwear. This unique advantage of Saaba is becoming recognized as an important one.

So far Saaba yarn has been used most extensively in sweaters. Other uses which are gaining market acceptance include socks, tricot garments, foundation garments, swimwear and woven fabrics. One of the largest elastic-fabric knitters is presently knitting the majority of his 1959 swimwear from package-dyed Saaba yarn in both solid colors and jacquard styles. He foresees a predominance of Saaba in knit swimwear for the next season and expects that the greatest portion of his production will be along these lines.

From a promotional standpoint, Universal Winding Co. has been advertising Saaba in trade journals for the past year and will continue to do so in the future. Certain individual throwsters have also featured Saaba yarn in their advertisements. Universal will license suitable manufacturers the use of its Saaba trademark on a royalty-free basis.

This article is based on a paper presented at the annual convention of the National Knitted Outerwear Association in New York City April 23, 1958.

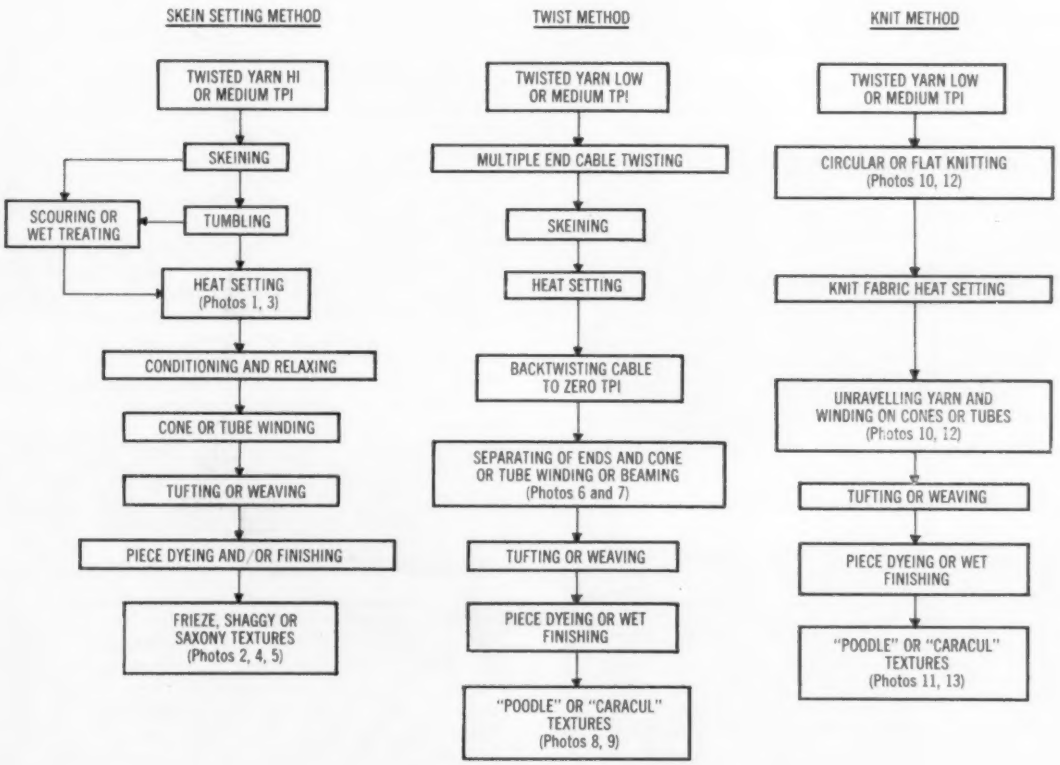
New nylon carpet textures

By I. R. Needle & M. Romer
INDUSTRIAL RAYON CORP.

THE RANGE of styling for nylon floor coverings is now almost without limit due to new developments in twist-setting techniques and the adaptation of old textile twist-setting methods to carpet manufacturing processes.

Because the previous lack of style versatility was generally held responsible by both manufacturers and retailers for preventing nylon from assuming its rightful place as a major carpet fiber, Industrial Rayon Corp. early undertook an extensive research program to broaden styling possibilities.

TABLE I


SKEIN SETTING METHOD
TWISTED YARN HI OR MEDIUM TPI
SKEINING
SCOURING OR WET TREATING
TUMBLING
HEAT SETTING (Photos 1, 3)
CONDITIONING AND RELAXING
CONE OR TUBE WINDING
TUFTING OR WEAVING
PIECE DYEING AND/OR FINISHING
FRIEZE, SHAGGY OR SAXONY TEXTURES (Photos 2, 4, 5)
TWIST METHOD
TWISTED YARN LOW OR MEDIUM TPI
MULTIPLE END CABLE TWISTING
SKEINING
HEAT SETTING
BACKTWISTING CABLE TO ZERO TPI
SEPARATING OF ENDS AND CONE OR TUBE WINDING OR BEAMING (Photos 6 and 7)
TUFTING OR WEAVING
PIECE DYEING OR WET FINISHING
"POODLE" OR "CARACUL" TEXTURES (Photos 8, 9)
KNIT METHOD
TWISTED YARN LOW OR MEDIUM TPI
CIRCULAR OR FLAT KNITTING (Photos 10, 12)
KNIT FABRIC HEAT SETTING
UNRAVELLING YARN AND WINDING ON CONES OR TUBES (Photos 10, 12)
TUFTING OR WEAVING
PIECE DYEING OR WET FINISHING
"POODLE" OR "CARACUL" TEXTURES (Photos 11, 13)

These accomplishments are considered important because while nylon successfully penetrated the carpet market solely on the basis of its unexcelled serviceability, its full impact was at first muffled to some extent by limited styling. Initially, nylon carpets were confined to high-priced Wiltons and woven Chenilles. Today, nylon's styling potentials run the full gamut of a designer's delight.

As a result of that program, new and improved techniques for heat setting spun nylon yarns were developed and made available to carpet designers about two years ago. This merger of new-found beauty with the durability of nylon carpet fabrics had an immediate beneficial effect and stimulated the creation of a much wider range of styles. Today's carpet buyer can

Fig. 1—Skein of Saxony Heat-Set Nylon Yarn

Fig. 2—Saxony Carpet Texture

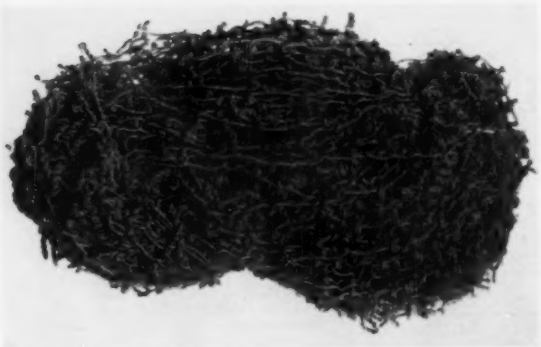


Fig. 3—Skein of Frieze Heat-Set Nylon Yarn

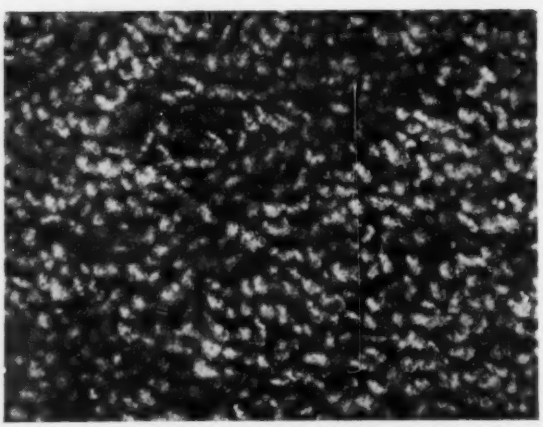


Fig. 4—Frieze Carpet Texture

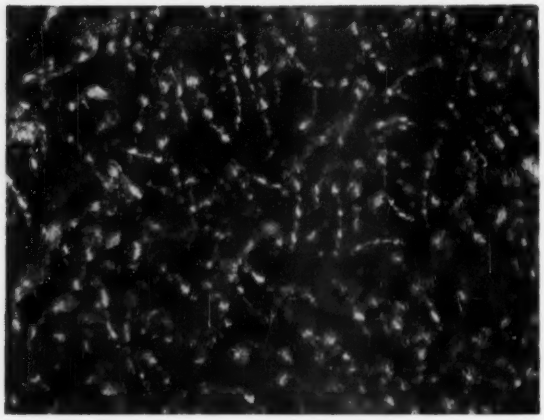


Fig. 5—Shaggy Hard Twist Carpet Texture

choose his nylon floor coverings from Saxonies, twists, extra hard twists, nubby effects and loops to mention only a few; in tufted fabrics as well as woven fabrics, and from fabrics made of 100% nylon or respectable blends of nylon and other fibers.

Because of these and other techniques applied to the unusual thermoplastic heat setting properties of nylon, it is now possible to give the desired nylon carpet texture a degree of permanence in use never before achieved with other major natural or man-made carpet fibers. The result is that nylon carpeting is now being offered to the public with surface effects so permanent as to remain unchanged after years of wear and shampooing.

It is the purpose of this article to present some of the heat setting methods of obtaining interesting permanent textures in nylon by utilizing known and established manufacturing processes.

Table I graphically shows the skein setting methods for obtaining the so-called frieze or Saxony textures (Photos 1-5) and two other heat setting methods for cut pile fabrics which result in what are generally referred to as "Poodle" textures (Photos 6-13). (For detailed description of the presently used and known skein heat setting techniques, see MODERN TEXTILES MAGAZINE, Sept. 1956—"Better Textures in Nylon Carpets").

"Poodle" Texture via Twist Method (Figs. 6-9)

One of the established methods for obtaining a "Poodle" type texture is to utilize the principle of cabling multiple ends of carpet yarn on a redoubler. This high twist cable yarn is then re-wound to form a skein which collapses into a tightly wound, highly kinked muff. These muffs, approximately one to two pounds in size, may be heat set in boiling water or in an autoclave using the same time-temperature conditions as those employed in the present skein setting methods. After setting, the skeins should be allowed to relax for a period of time so that the moisture equilibrium is reached. They are then untangled by hand, placed on swifts and backtwisted to O cable twist on a redoubler so that individual ends may be separated and wound on cones or section beams.

Woven or tufted fabrics should be subsequently wet out in finishing or piece dyed to develop the desired "Poodle" effect.

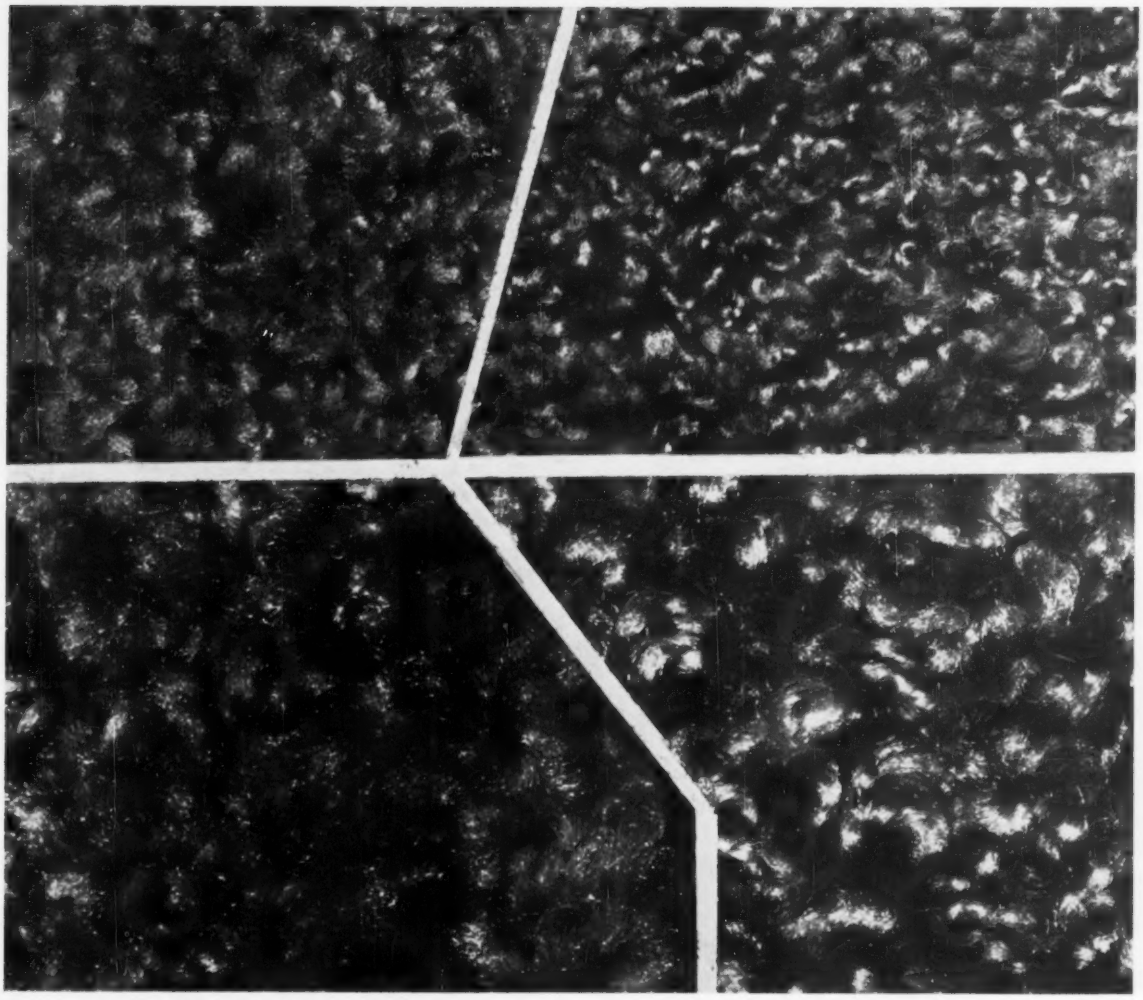


Fig. 8 (top left)—"Poodle" Texture Carpet—
Water-Set. 1.75 Magnification
Fig. 8 (bottom left)—"Poodle" Texture Carpet—
Water-Set. 3.0 Magnification

Fig. 9 (top right)—"Poodle" Texture Carpet—
Steam-Set. 1.75 Magnification
Fig. 9 (bottom right)—"Poodle" Texture Carpet—
Steam-Set. 3.0 Magnification

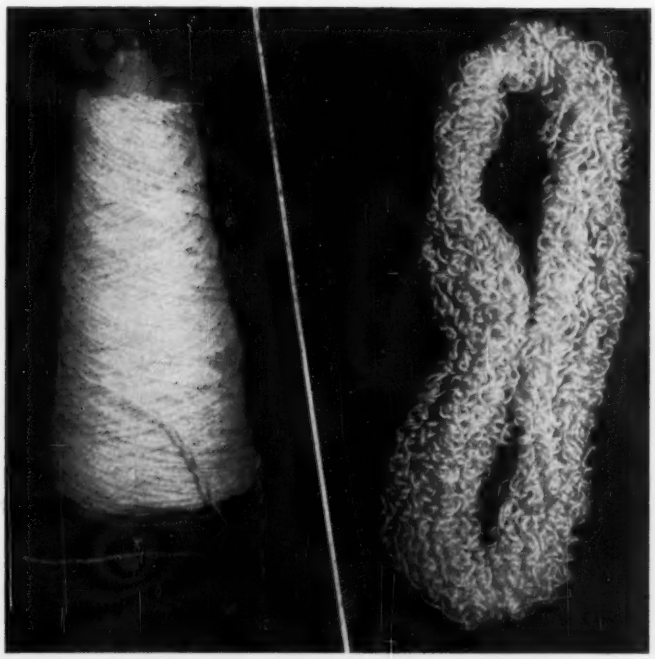


Fig. 6 (left)—"Twist Method" Yarn ready to tuft or weave
Fig. 7 (right)—"Twist Method" Relaxed Yarn

"Poodle" Textures via Knit Method (Figs. 10-13)

The knitting, dyeing, unravelling and re-knitting of yarns, while relatively new to the floor covering industry, is an old and much used technique in the knitting industry, especially when component parts of a piece dyed garment must be of the same shade. By heat setting the knitted fabric and then unravelling it, the knit loop texture is imparted permanently to the spun nylon carpet yarns.

Some of the advantages of heat setting and unravelling knit fabric made from low twist yarns for obtaining textures in nylon carpeting, as compared to the use of hard twist yarns and skein setting are:

1) Ability to obtain textures heretofore not available with conventional methods.

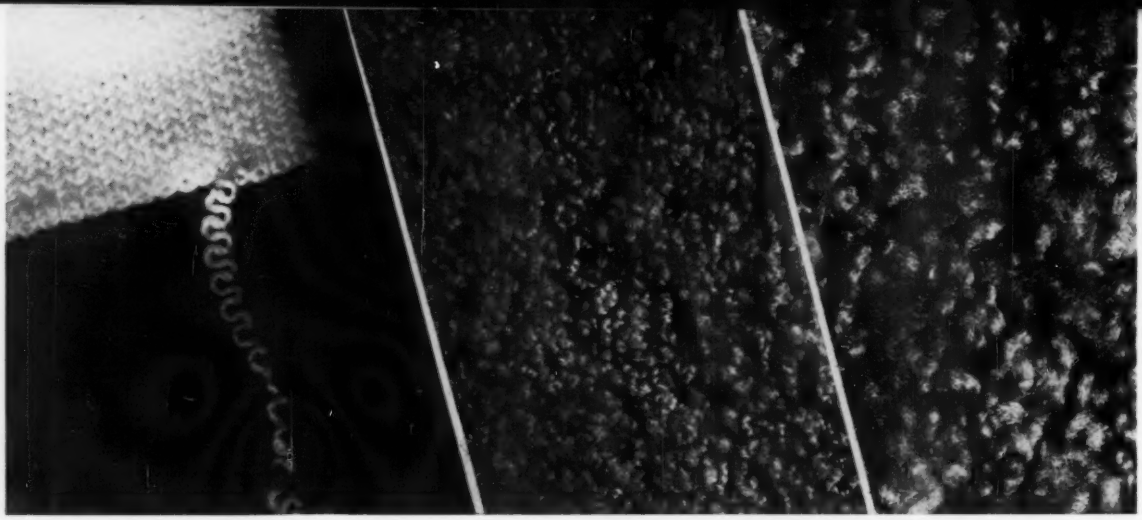


Fig. 10 (left)—"Knit Method"
Circular Knit Fabric

Fig. 11 (center & right)—"Poodle" Texture Carpet
Right photo 1.5 Magnification

2) Use of regular low twist ply yarns with 2-3 turns per inch instead of 7 tpi and up. This results in:
a) cost and productivity advantages in the twisting department;
b) greater efficiency in ease of handling a less lively yarn (due to lower twist) in subsequent winding, tufting or weaving operations.
3) Utilization of larger units for heat setting fabric lengths weighing as much as 100 pounds each as compared to skeins weighing from one to two pounds. Fabrics also may be set in continuous form in a piece finishing operation whereas skeins must be set by a batch method.
4) Fewer processes and less handling for fabric setting as compared to skein setting—(See Table I).
5) Improved coverage in end product due to soft twist of knit yarn as compared to hard twist of skein yarn.

The knit fabric process basically consists of knitting a standard carpet yarn, for example, 2's/2 ply 4.25s x 4.75z spun nylon, on either a small-diameter, single-feed, coarse-gauge circular knitting jersey machine or a flat bed rib knitting machine. The knit fabric is then wet out or scoured, and heat set in an autoclave or boiling water at the same time-temperature conditions used in skein setting. The knitted loops are thus permanently set into the fabric so that in unravelling, the yarn will have a wavy appearance resembling the knitted loops. See Photos 10 and 12. After setting, the fabric should be allowed to condition so that a constant moisture regain is obtained. The fabric can then be unravelled and the yarn wound on cones or tubes using any of the standard winders.

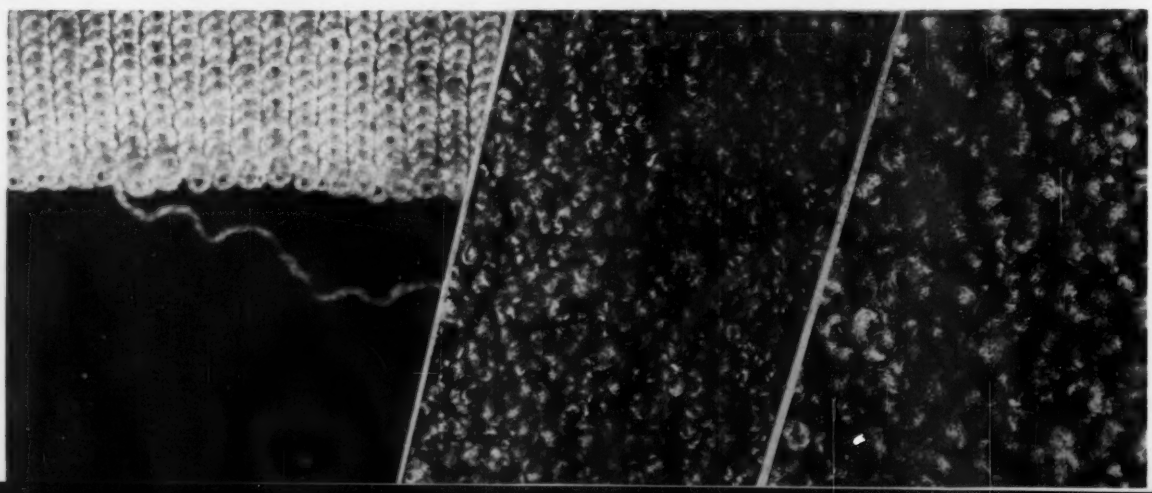
The cones or tubes of yarn can then be tufted or woven as usual, preferably with no less than a ⅜" to ½" cut pile. Subsequent fabric wet finishing or piece dyeing will develop the "Poodle" texture. Wetting the fabric causes the yarn to relax and allows each tuft to assume the curled formation it originally had when heat set in the knit fabrics.

References: "Better Textures in Nylon Carpets", *Modern Textiles Magazine*, Sept. '56.

AUTHORS' NOTE: *The information in this article is offered by Industrial Rayon Corp. in the hope that it will be of some value to carpet manufacturers. Though we believe it is the best and most up-to-date information available on the subject, we cannot guarantee any results, nor assume any responsibility, arising out of its use. This article is not to be construed either as a license under any existing patents or as an inducement to infringe any existing patents. Inquiries regarding data in this article are invited and will be received on the same basis. Address inquiries to: Merchandising Division, Industrial Rayon Corp., 500 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.*

Fig. 12 (left)—"Knit Method"
Flat Knit Fabric

Fig. 13 (center & right)—"Poodle" Texture Carpet
Right photo 1.5 Magnification

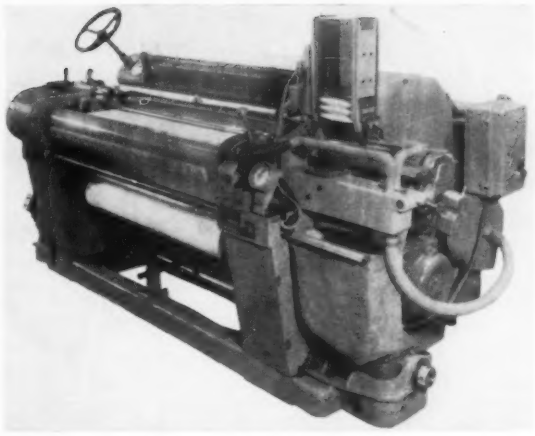


New British Loom

MANCHESTER—Said to be the first loom produced by direct co-operation between an established loom-builder and an independent research association, the Shirley Automatic Loom operates at 184 picks per minute. It was developed by the Shirley Institute whose objectives were to design a loom suitable for the production of flat and crepe filament cloths free from barriness and other defects. The Institute also sought a loom with minimum of working parts, eliminating as far as possible leather and wood in the construction. The new Shirley loom is now built under sole license by Wilson & Longbottom Ltd., Barnsley.

The loom incorporates a positive dobby; an electric stop motion; an unusually placed handwheel which can either turn back the entire loom or merely the dobby; and an extremely sensitive center filling fork. A suction device cuts out risk of lashing-in of filling tails. It is possible to vary the length of fabric between fell and take-up mechanism to ensure even picking with various types of cloth. Picking motion is strapless. The automatic pirn change is of the magazine type.

The loom will weave yarns as coarse as 2-fold 210 denier nylon tc as fine as 900s glass yarn. Easy maintenance and simple operation are other features of the loom. Price will vary according to modifications and fittings, but it is said to be roughly in the region of £1,300 ($3,640) F.O.B. British ports.



The new Shirley Automatic Loom

Measuring Cotton Fineness

The Textile Institute of Manchester, England has published its "Determination of Cotton Fibre Fineness by the Airflow Method." The final draft has been issued as Tentative Textile Standard No. 50.

The Institute points out that there is a close correlation between the air permeability of a uniformly distributed mass of textile fibers and the shape and size of the fiber cross sections. This enables a quick air permeability test to be used to obtain an estimate of cotton fiber fineness, an estimate which however is also affected by the maturity of the cotton.

As a consequence of the method of calibration employed with the first commercial airflow instrument, the test result is frequently expressed in arbitrary Micronaire units. Alternatively it may be expressed in terms of the average linear density and maturity. This has the advantage of linking the airflow test with other fiber tests and with the fundamental properties of the cotton fiber. *To obtain copies of the standard write the editors.*

Saco-Lowell to sell Fleissner drying equipment

Saco-Lowell Shops has acquired exclusive rights for the United States and Canada to sell, service and manufacture textile drying equipment designed by Fleissner and Sohn, of West Germany. Fleissner, a textile machinery builder in Europe for over 100 years, now specializes solely in drying equipment. It also operates a plant in Bradford, England.

The Fleissner air suction drum dryer can be used to dry all types of raw stock and loose fibrous material, including top, tow, nonwoven fabric and knitted goods; in fact, the company reports, any fabric not requiring tentering. The dryer is said to use approximately two-thirds the amount of steam required by usual dryers. The Fleissner Dryer is the only machine which guarantees final moisture content within plus or minus 2% without using automatic control and less than 1% with automatic control.

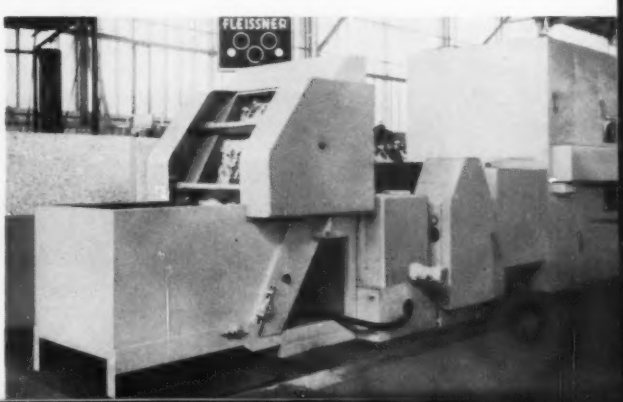
The Fleissner Suction Drum Dryer is said to evaporate three times the quantity of water per square foot of drying surface compared to any other drying system. Thus, it saves floor space and reduces heat losses. Four major advantages are:

1. Constant outgoing moisture content.
2. Extremely short cleaning periods for dryer.
3. Outstanding low steam consumption.
4. Drying periods generally between one and three minutes.

The basic unit of the Fleissner Drum Dryer system consists of two metal drums enclosed in steel framing. Depending upon the application, a number of units are combined to form an integral drying line with feed and delivery units especially adapted for the material to be processed. Drying is accomplished by air suction.

The fiber or fabric to be dried is held onto the first drum by air suction for one-half of its circumference and then transferred to the second drum. The transfer causes the material to be turned over during passage onto the second drum, and thereby obtains the even drying which is one of the main advantages of the system. At all times there is 100% penetration of the drying air through the fiber.

The drying air is brought through the fiber at high speed, passing through the fan and heating elements and back into the drying chamber. The recirculation of the air perimts the economical use of extremely high air speeds, and therefore high production rates. The fiber is in the drying unit less than one-tenth of the time required by conventional dryers. *For further information, write the editors.*



Fleissner Suction Drum Dryer System

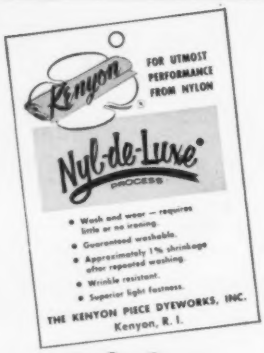
Kenyon FINISHES IDENTIFY Superior FABRICS

Everglaze® Minicare®

FILAMENT RAYONS FOR WASH AND WEAR

The FIRST and ONLY Filament Rayons acceptable for garments that must be completely washable, with little or no ironing required.

An exclusive Kenyon Development



Nyl-de-Luxe®

PROCESS

PRODUCING SUPERIOR NYLON LININGS FOR WASH AND WEAR GARMENTS

Makes utmost advantage of nylon properties, with guaranteed washability, stabilization to 1%, little or no ironing . . . and with level, non-streaky dyeings an especially outstanding advantage.

"KENYON OF KENYON, RHODE ISLAND"
Kenyon
THIS SYMBOL
Celanese®
ARNEL®
TRIACETATE FIBER
IS YOUR ASSURANCE THAT THIS FABRIC HAS BEEN TESTED AND HAS PASSED CELANESE STANDARDS OF QUALITY

ARNEL®

The unique properties of this Celanese® Triacetate® are allied closely to precise finishing techniques. Kenyon research pioneered in developing successful controls to assure the maximum of beauty and functional satisfaction in finished Arnel fabrics.

DACRON® SAILCLOTH

The outstanding performance of Bainbridge Stabilized Dacron Sailcloth typifies the success of Kenyon research and development in meeting critical requirements of industrial fabrics. We welcome the most challenging problems.

Milium®

INSULATED FABRICS

As licensees to produce Milium insulated fabrics, we specialize on assignments involving the finer fabrics for linings, shoe cloths, draperies and industrial goods . . . with the result that Kenyon Milium is of truly superior quality.

The KENYON Program of Continuous Experiment in Special Finishes

yields truly superior fabrics . . . outstanding as to appearance and functional properties . . . everywhere recognized as the BEST in their categories.

America's Leading Finisher of Fine Synthetic Fabrics since 1936

Kenyon®

The KENYON PIECE DYEWORKS, INC.

125 West 41st St. Tel. OXford 5-2060, 5-2061

"KENYON OF KENYON, RHODE ISLAND"

New Leaflet Outlines TDI Services

As part of its current drive to expand its membership, The Textile Distributors Institute has published a leaflet: "What TDI Does for You". The leaflet outlines the activities of the Institute on behalf of its members and the entire textile industry. Copies of the leaflet may be obtained free of charge by contacting Miss Hilda A. Wiedenfeld, Executive Director, at the Institute's office, 469 Seventh Ave., New York 18, N. Y. LOngacre 3-2992.

Here is the text of the leaflet:

1. TDI is the foundation-stone for a better industry.
2. TDI collects and disseminates trade data which enables each member to conduct his business on the basis of reliable information.
3. TDI developed:

(a) A recommended Finished Goods Contract for sales to the cutting-up and retail trades.

(b) A recommended Receipt for Spot Deliveries which ties in the provisions of the Finished Goods Contract.

(c) Proposed End-Use Serviceability Standards.

(d) Standards for the Examination of Finished Goods to evaluate and grade each piece of material as to qualify imperfections.

(e) Definitions and Trade Customs on conditions which arise in individual contracts and which are not clearly defined in the written contract or elsewhere.

(f) Trade Practice Rules for the rayon, nylon and silk converting industry with the approval of the Federal Trade Commission.

(g) A Contract Stabilization Board which receives from buyers and sellers complaints concerning attempted contract cancellations and conducts informal arbitrations. This service proves most beneficial in a fluctuating market where the time element is of the essence.

(h) A Clearing House for the Resale of Grey Goods for the purpose of liquidating fabric stocks so that the distributor is open to buy at the mill level.

(i) A study of the economic factors affecting the distributing industry.

(j) The Freight Rate Service of the National Textile Traffic Bureau which furnishes complete traffic information, including correct routing of shipments to assure minimum time in transit, auditing freight bills, filing and collecting claims for overcharge, loss and damage, etc. This service has resulted in substantial cash savings to members employing it. It really pays dividends. You will be surprised at the latitude there is in these charges.

(k) A sound set of Federal Flammable Fabrics Rules.

(l) Strong opposition to the recently enacted Textile Fiber Products Identification Act as imposing a serious burden on the textile industry without accomplishing any effective protection for the consumer.

(m) A Sample Cut Service Charge applicable to all phases of the women's and children's apparel and accessory trades. With increased costs and reduced margins, the constantly growing customer demands for cut yardages, whether for sample cuts or otherwise, has become so burdensome that it can no longer be absorbed in the already overburdened economic difficulties. A saving of over $18,000 in 5 months time has been reported by one member as a result of this service charge.

(n) Forums to clarify any problems in connection with trade practices regarding mill relationship, customer relationship, dyer and government relationship.

(o) A liaison between our branch of the industry and other groups for the exchange of ideas in the promotion of the industry's welfare.

(p) Weekly Luncheon Meetings for mutual exchange of views among members at informal round-table discussions.

(q) A series of Forums on problems affecting new fibers.

(r) Styling Clinics on how to boost sales through better quality and higher styling. Results of the Clinics led to many suggestions for future Clinics to deal with an evaluation of practical cost factors, changes in seasonal showings, how to deal with fixed retail price lines, etc.; merchandising programs of several of the fiber producers were modified and expanded.

(s) The now famous three-day Golf Tournament and Amateur Entertainment each June.

(t) The gala Dinner-Dance in November which is always one of the most glittering events of the season.

(u) TDI Reports featuring topical articles on industry conditions, frank discussions of the reasons for current problems, and suggestions for their solution. It gives members the benefit of the services of a trained textile and merchandising economist.

(v) A TDI Digest within the pages of Modern Textiles Magazine for the purpose of creating a channel of communication between TDI members and the many elements of the man-made fibers industry. Every month, each dues-paying member receives his personal copy.

(w) A Various Inquiries Service in which the qualifications and experience of carefully screened applicants available are listed.

(Continued on Page 63)

Fiber Labeling Act

(Continued from page 32)

to as "other fiber" or "other fibers", and the exact percentage of such "other fiber" or "other fibers" must be stated.

If a textile product contains more than one kind of fiber, a deviation in the actual fiber content from the percentages shown on the tag or label is not a violation of law if the deviation is not in excess of reasonable tolerances which the Federal Trade Commission will establish.

Even if it does exceed such reasonable tolerance, the law provides that the product will not be held to be misbranded if the person charged can prove that the deviation occurred from unavoidable variations in manufacture and despite due care to determine the accurate percentages. Where the original label is substituted, the label must also indicate the name or other identification of the manufacturer or other seller of the product. In addition if it is an imported textile product, it must contain the name of the country "where processed or manufactured".

In the case of advertising, where reference to fiber content is made, the fibers must be shown in the order of predominance by weight but it is not necessary to list the corresponding percentages.

Who Is Responsible For Labeling

The first person who introduces the textile product into interstate commerce or who imports it into the United States must label the product. In addition, any person selling, offering or advertising a textile product for sale, even after it has been introduced or offered for sale in commerce is responsible for the proper labeling of the product.

The Act does not apply to transportation companies, processors or finishers working under contract for the account of another person nor does it apply to textile products manufactured or offered for sale for export to foreign countries.

At this point it might be parenthetically noted that under Section 3 (d) (5) the law applies only to a textile fiber product which is in the form intended for sale or delivery to or use by the ultimate consumer. Therefore, it is provided that until such fiber product is in such final state, the seller is not required to attach a label to the product provided that the fiber information is shown on the invoice.

Marking of Packaged Articles

Where several textile products are contained in a package, a label need not be affixed to each item in the package if (1) the products in the package are intended for sale to the ultimate consumer in such package; (2) the required labeling information is stamped on or affixed to the package and (3) the information on the label attached to the package is applicable to each product included in the package. If someone other than the ultimate consumer breaks open the package that person is responsible for attaching a separate label to each article taken from the broken package.

Retail Sale From Bolts

If a bolt piece or roll of fabric is correctly labeled and cuts are sold at retail from the bolt, the retailer does not have to label the cut taken from the bolt.

Use of Fur Names

Names or symbols of fur-bearing animals or terms identified with furs may not be used in labeling or advertising a textile product which does not in fact contain fur. Where the textile product contains the hair or fiber of a fur-bearing animal, the name of the animal may be used in conjunction with the word "fiber", "hair" or "blend".

Removals of Labels

It is unlawful to remove the label from a textile product prior to sale to the ultimate consumer unless the person so removing the label substitutes a new label meeting all the requirements of the Act and shows the name or other identification of the person making the substitution. The Federal Trade Commission will issue pertinent regulations on this point.

Records

Each responsible person under the Act must keep appropriate records showing fiber content, etc., for three years. A person substituting a tag or label for another tag or label that he has removed must keep in his record the information shown on the original label and the name or names of the persons from whom he received the textile product.

Imports

Textile fiber products imported into this country must be labeled in accordance with the Act and invoices of such imported products required by the Tariff Act must contain the same information as would be required on the label.

Guaranties

Similar to the procedure existing under the Flammable Fabrics Act, the Textile Fiber Labeling Act provides for the furnishing of guaranties to customers which will relieve the customer of liability for misbranding if the product has been improperly labeled by the supplier.

A separate guaranty specifically designating the product guaranteed may be on the invoice or the seller may file continuing guaranties in accordance with regulations which will be established by the Federal Trade Commission.

Exemptions

The law exempts the following products—upholstery stuffing; outer coverings of furniture; linings or interlinings incorporated primarily for structural purposes and not for warmth; filling or padding incorporated primarily for structural purposes and not for warmth; stiffenings, trimmings, facings or interfacings; backings of floor coverings; sewing thread; bandages and surgical dressings; waste materials not intended for use in a textile product; textile products incorporated into shoes or overshoes or similar outer footwear; textile products incorporated in headwear, handbags, luggage, brushes, lampshades or toys.

This exemption, however, will not apply to any of these products if any representation as to its fiber content is made. The implementation of this law will depend on a great extent to the interpretations and regulations issued by the Federal Trade Commission.

Note These Features Too

There are two additional features which are deserving of comment. As I noted in the summary of the law, it is provided in Section 3 (d) (5) that the labeling requirement shall only apply to the prod-

uct "in the form intended for sale or delivery to, or for use by, the ultimate consumer".

The question will, therefore, have to be settled whether finished piece goods intended for cutting up by the dress trade is required to be labeled since the fabric is not intended to be used by the consumer in this form but only after it has been manufactured into a finished garment.

There is also a new concept set forth in Section 4 (b) (2) in which tolerances are to be provided for deviation from the stated fiber percentages and in addition it is provided that any variation in excess of the tolerance shall, nevertheless, not constitute misbranding if it can be proved that the deviation resulted from unavoidable variations in manufacture and despite due care.

This is a desirable and salutary procedure which incidentally might also be applied in the administration by the Federal Trade Commission of other labeling laws where the misbranding is unavoidable and does not result in consumer deception.

Educational Program Needed

The implementation of this law creates common problems in which all segments of industry—mills, converters, apparel manufacturers and retailers will have a common interest and a common stake and to which there should be a unified approach. The selection of products by a consumer on the basis of the highest stated percentage of the particular fiber which he may consider most desirable is certainly not an eventuality to be accepted placidly by anyone.

There must, therefore, necessarily be a joint educational program so that the consumer will be thoroughly acquainted with the factors which should be considered in making his or her selection. There should also be arranged quickly, perhaps under the aegis of the Textile Distributors Institute, a serious conference between all of the varied interests involved in order to present to the Federal Trade Commission the suggestions of industry itself for practical application of the law.

The existence of this situation offers an opportunity to employ again the prophetic ideas and program conceived by the late Lincoln Filene many years ago by which he proposed that all branches of industry affected by a new and novel set of circumstances should meet together and discuss their common problems so that solutions could be evolved by joint thinking practical and sound for all. It is unfortunate that this type of consultation did not exist early in the stages of this legislation.

TDI News (Continued from Page 61)

(x) Various digests of inquiries relating to fabrics and items of interest.

(y) A bulletin service on current industry problems.

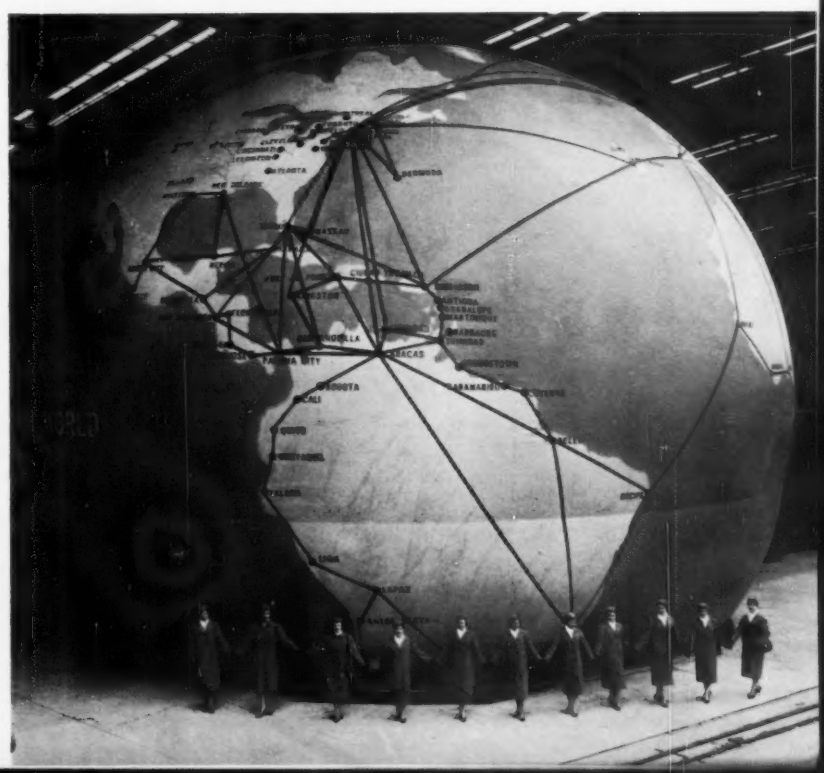
(z) A strong Association serving as a clearing house and spokesman for the exchange of ideas in the promotion of the industry's welfare and to the best interests of its members, allied industries and consumers.

New TDI Members

The Textile Distributors Institute has admitted to membership in recent months the following firms: Ambassador Factors Corp., Associated Dye & Print Co. Inc.; Celanese Corp of America; The Chemstrand Corp.; Commercial Factors Corp.; Courtaulds (Alabama) Inc.; Fabrics by Joyce, Inc.; Fair Lawn Finishing Co.; Glen Raven Cotton Mills, Inc.; Marlene Fabrics, Inc.; McCampbell & Co. Inc.; Stein Factors Corp.; Sterling National Bank & Trust Co.; James Talcott, Inc.; and J. W. Valentine Co. Inc.

Nylon's Global Dimensions

ALL NYLON AND A WORLD WIDE is this vinyl-coated fabric inflated to serve as a huge globe at the Brussels World's Fair. Made by U.S. Rubber Co. the nylon coated fabric is said to be four times stronger than waterproof cotton and 40% lighter in weight. Inflated with 70,000 cubic feet of air by four blowers in a half hour, the deflated globe can be packed in a box 8 by 6 by 6 feet. 150 persons can be seated inside the inflated structure which houses a planetarium.



Renewal at Roxbury

(Continued from Page 34)

States. Up to that time, the company had been closely held, largely owned and controlled by the estate of the late Jacob F. Brown, a Boston wool merchant who had acquired the mill in 1927. Brown had bossed the operation until 1937; he was succeeded by his nephew, Charles W. Brown, Jr., who died in 1956. The Brown interests still have a major share of Roxbury stock, and Charles Anderson, who joined the company in 1946, is a grandnephew of Jacob F. Brown.

The stock sale brought $700,000 in new capital into Roxbury to help meet the costs of a program of modernization and reequipment that the company has been carrying on during the past few years. A great deal of this modernization has been in the spinning department at Saxonville; the decision to abolish yarn spinning at the Whittall Worcester plant and concentrate this function at Saxonville gave added impetus to the company's determination to modernize this crucially important function.

So far over a million dollars has been spent in new carding and spinning equipment. The modernization of the card room with the installation of eight new Davis & Furber 84-inch two-cylinder cards at a cost of $540,000 has resulted in a card room outstanding in modernity and efficiency in the carpet industry. The new cards have increased carding capacity by 55%.

Spinning Centralized

Spinning room modernization, soon to be completed, is built around the installation of eight Davis & Furber 120 spindle frames. Other important new equipment includes two impressive 15-foot Atkinson, Haserick carpet shears installed at a cost of $46,000. Also acquired has been a great deal of auxiliary equipment to support efficient, high speed production of yarns and weaving of carpets, such as a Prince-Smith yarn twister costing $21,000. In the dyehouse, two pressure kettles for package yarn dyeing have been installed at a cost of $30,000. Last but not least, Roxbury, keeping up with the latest trends in carpet making, has acquired two Kidde carpet knitters—one a big 200-inch machine and the other a 90-inch unit.

Meanwhile, modernization of the plant has been accompanied by equally important modernization and widening of Roxbury's styling of its lines and its thinking about the best ways to merchandise carpets. Here, something like a revolution has taken place. To give the reader an idea of the upheaval that has transformed styling and merchandising in this old New England outfit, one need only keep in mind that five years ago, Roxbury, plodding along in its old-fashioned way, made no more than eight different grades of carpet. The only fiber used was wool. Today the company has 44 different grades in its lines which embrace not only the old-line constructions of axminster, velvet and wilton, but tufted and knitted fabrics as well.

A. J. de Gozzaldi

All the New Fibers

Wool, once the sacred fiber at Roxbury, as it was for all other carpet weavers until a few years ago, is now only another carpet raw material in Roxbury's thinking. Roxbury weaves, tufts and knits carpets of wool, nylon, rayon, acetate, Acrilan and Verel. In recent years, a strong contact department has been built up, and a program of consumer advertising in home service magazines such as "Better Homes & Gardens" started.

Today, Roxbury, encrusted with the history and traditions of American textiles as only an old New England mill can be, is strongly inclined to let the dead past bury itself and look to the future. The group of hard-headed management men, most of them young, who run Roxbury under the leadership of Charles Anderson, feel that they have steered the company successfully around a difficult corner. In the space of a few years, they have taken Roxbury out of the comfortable rut of being another small carpet company with a limited range of products (eight qualities of axminsters and velvets) and made it a fully-rounded modern carpet manufacturer able to compete on equal footing with the biggest companies in this area of textile manufacturing.

A Question of Survival

"Our move (into tufting, into wilton weaving via Whittall: into public ownership; into use of all the available synthetics) was both offensive and defensive," president Charles Anderson says, using a military mode of expression stemming perhaps from his years of bitter experience as an artillery combat officer both in World War II in North Africa and Italy and then again in Korea. "It was necessary", he adds, "if we were to grow". A. J. de Gozzaldi, veteran carpet man, who is now chairman of the board after 38 years with the company, says that the issue was one simply of expanding and modernizing or going out of business.

The difficult corner turned, Roxbury sees a clear road ahead, although no one among the company's executive group fools himself into thinking that the road will be free from bumps, and from time to time, long tedious stretches of rutted pavement. But they are reasonably certain that Roxbury is now capable of holding its own with the best and most high powered among its competitors.

Objective evidence would seem to bear them out. Sales for the first half of 1958, reported in August, were more than $10 million, an increase of 18% over the first six months of 1957. This gratifying gain, Charles Anderson and his associates regard as a signpost pointing the way Roxbury will move. The direction is up to still higher dollar volume and earnings for shareholders. They are confident that Roxbury will make it. ■

Rayon Institute Has New Head

William Dalton last month was elected president of the American Rayon Institute. He has been executive vice-president of the National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, Inc. for the past ten years and general secretary of the American Warehousemen's Association in Washington, D. C. Prior to these affiliations, Dalton served as both a regional and national executive of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The American Rayon Institute was organized in 1953 to promote a wider public, trade and industrial understanding and use of rayon through a continuing program of public and trade relations. Its first president was Benjamin Wood who lost his life several months ago in a railroad accident.

The Institute which has its headquarters in New York, recently opened a new office in the First National Tower Bldg., Main and Mill Sts., Akron, Ohio. George M. Sprowls, formerly manager of the Highway Transportation Division of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., recently was named technical director of the Institute. He currently is in charge of the ARI's continuing rayon tire cord research program.

William Dalton

Dow-Dobeckmun Sales Linked

Dow Chemical Co. has consolidated the sales organizations of The Dobeckmun Co.'s Lurex yarn division and the Dow Textile Fibers Department. Dobeckmun became a division of Dow in 1957. Dow said the consolidation will be particularly helpful to the company in launching Zefran, its acrylic alloy textile fiber, in the coming months. Commercial production of Zefran started at the company's James River Division plant near here earlier in July.

A. S. Gould A. L. Ruddock

The consolidated sales group, headed by Amos L. Ruddock, Dow's textile fibers sales manager, will be responsible for marketing Zefran as well as the Dobeckmun family of metallic yarns bearing the Lurex trademark. Headquarters will be at Dow's James River plant near Williamsburg. Heber E. Allen, of the Dobeckmun organization, will be assistant sales manager and will move to the Virginia location. He was formerly chairman of Dobeckmun's sales administration committee and manager of its industrial sales division at Cleveland headquarters.

Arthur S. Gould, former sales manager of Lurex yarns division's office in New York City, will become manager of the textile fibers department sales office there. Headquarters will be in the Empire State Building.

As a result of the consolidation, Lurex sales representatives in other Dobeckmun offices in Cleveland, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Boston, Charlotte, N. C. and Florence, S. C., have been assigned marketing responsibilities in connection with Zefran in addition to Lurex yarns.

Changes at American Viscose

The rayon and acetate divisions of American Viscose Corp. have been consolidated into a new unit called the Fibers Division, according to a recent announcement by Gerald S. Tompkins, president. Along with the formation of the new unit, the following personnel changes were announced:

Henry H. Bitler, a vice president and director of American Viscose, has been promoted to the newly created post of vice president and general manager of the fibers division. He formerly served as staff assistant to the president.

Paul E. Hill, was made director of manufacturing of the fibers division, and was also elected vice president of the corporation. He was formerly general manager of the acetate division.

George L. Storm, whose responsibilities had been limited to rayon products, has been appointed vice president and director of sales of the new fibers division.

Malcolm V. Macfarlan, formerly sales manager of the rayon division, has been made sales manager of the new fibers division. Norman A. Cocke, Jr., was appointed sales manager for all rayon fibers except tire yarn. Charles J. Mills continues as manager of acetate sales and Frank T. Williams as manager of rayon tire yarn sales. John C. Wilmerding, formerly manager of rayon staple sales, has been appointed a staff assistant to Macfarlan to handle special assignments.

Paul G. Woodward, formerly assistant to the general manager of the rayon division, was named manufacturing coordinator. Millard W. Redford, formerly manufacturing superintendent of the Roanoke, Va., rayon plant, was appointed manager of production planning. Both will have headquarters in the corporation's Philadelphia office.

Harold J. Michel, general manager of the film division, was elected vice president of the corporation.

NEW FABRICS

NEW YARNS

Polyethylene Tow Ropes

Columbian Rope Co. now has introduced new high-tenacity polyethylene water-ski tow ropes in either laid or braided construction. The laid construction has a breaking strength of about 1,100 pounds while the braid's breaking strength is slightly less. Each unit has 75 feet of quarter-inch diameter bright yellow polyethylene rope attached to either single or double hardwood handles and is packaged individually in re-usable polyethylene bags. The tow ropes float and are said to have greater strength than manila rope of the same size. *For further information write the editors.*

Saran Industrial Awnings

Saran 909 awnings, introduced this year with weatherproofing and new colors, are finding wider use in industrial and commercial applications, according to National Plastic Products Co., producers of saran nonofilament fibers. Brought out three years ago on a limited scale primarily for residential use, saran awnings have undergone additional tests and development, resulting in a fabric suitable for any type of awning installation. The manufacturer reports the new awnings will not mildew or rot in any type of weather. *For further information write the editors.*

No-Iron Bed Sheets

Pequot Division of Indian Head Mills, has brought out cotton bed sheets with matching pillow cases that need no ironing. The "no-iron" sheets, being sold under the Pequot "E-Z Care" brand name, have a

wrinkle-resistant, non-chlorine retentive finish said to produce a smooth appearance without ironing, regardless of the way in which the sheets and pillow cases are washed and dried. Indian Head believes it is the first time a no-iron finish has been successfully applied to sheets and pillow cases. *For further information write the editors.*

Sun-Resistant Nylon Twine

Columbian Rope Co. is now using "stabilized" seine twine made from sun-resistant nylon, the company announced. According to Columbian, tests have shown that its sun-resistant filament nylon seine twine after 200 hours of accelerated daylight radiation is twice as strong as conventional nylon seine twine. Seine twine also is available in both filament and spun nylon and spun dacron. *For further information write the editors.*

Letter to the Editors

Polyethylenes—"Branched" and "Linear"

Dear Sir:

Dr. Victor L. Erlich's article in your June issue (p. 41) presented data showing effects of sun lamp exposure on various polyethylenes.

We have a few questions to ask and comments to make. What type or types of saran were tested? There are a number of types of saran, ranging from the old 115 saran, in wide use up to four years ago, to 909 saran, which has mostly replaced all other types since its introduction four years ago. The 115 saran is relatively poor in its strength retention on outdoor exposure, while 909 saran has very good strength retention.

Is it not a real possibility that relative performance in an accelerated laboratory test will not be borne out in outdoor exposures? For example, we have found that 115 saran usually loses more strength in a Fadeometer exposure than either a Florida or Arizona exposure, while just the reverse has usually been the case for linear polyethylene filaments. Apparently the sunlamp exposure method reported in Erlich's article was thought reliable, but it seems unfortunate that a more conventional and more widely used exposure test was not employed.

Predicting outdoor life on the basis of accelerated exposures in the laboratory is a very treacherous business. It is only on the basis of many actual service tests, ranging up to 2 years, that we feel confident to predict actual expected life. Our service tests have been supported and correlated with vast numbers of Fadeometer, Weatherometer, Florida, and Arizona exposures. It is on these foundations that we confidently predict a 4½ year life in an average seat cover made from our DLP linear polyethylene filaments.

Of the polyethylenes presented, the disregard of type is not as flagrant as in the case of saran, but it is regrettable that so little distinction is made between branched polyethylene and linear polyethylene filament. Their properties are just as different as there are for molded items and films, for example. A more exact title would have used "Linear Polyethylene" rather than just "Polyethylene."

Years ago branched polyethylene filaments left a bad taste when they failed so miserably in automobile set cover applications, on account of execessive shrinkage and actual disintegration in sunlight. Linear polyethylene filaments, do not suffer these short comings.

Therefore, we have always emphasized that linear polyethylene is a new material and not just a modified or improved polyethylene. It is most unfortunate that a completely different name could not have been chosen. The only practical answer is never to use the now ambiguous term, "polyethylene"; rather, always say "branched polyethylene" or "linear polyethylene."

Even though we have taken issue with Erlich on several points we feel he has a good product from the standpoint of outdoor life. According to our comparative tests, his latest Reevon filaments (linear polyethylene) are now equal to our own DLP linear polyethylene filaments in ultra-violet life.

C. T. KENNEDY, VICE PRESIDENT
DAWBARN BROTHERS, INC.
WAYNESBORO, VA.

For the DYER and FINISHER

Permanent Mothproofing

The Hart Products Corp. has announced the commercial availability of Larvatex, an emulsifiable concentrate of Dieldrin, for permanent mothproofing of wool, when applied in the dyebath to wools, worsteds and hair fibers. Larvatex is said to give permanent mothproof protection, durable to repeated laundering and dry cleaning which meet the requirements of the ASTM Permanent Mothproofing standards and the standards of the U.S. Agriculture Department. *For further information write the editors.*

Softener and Lubricant

Lauramine No. 20, an anionic paste-type softener and lubricant for use in yarn and fabric finishing operations, is being marketed by Laurel Soap Manufacturing Co., Inc. Use of the product is said to improve winding properties and impart greater softness and better knitting qualities to package-dyed yarns, while cotton fabrics gain a better hand and body, unusual softness and improved cutting and sewing properties. *Free samples of Lauramine No. 20 can be obtained by writing to the* manufacturers at Tioga, Thompson & Almond Sts., Philadelphia 34, Pa.

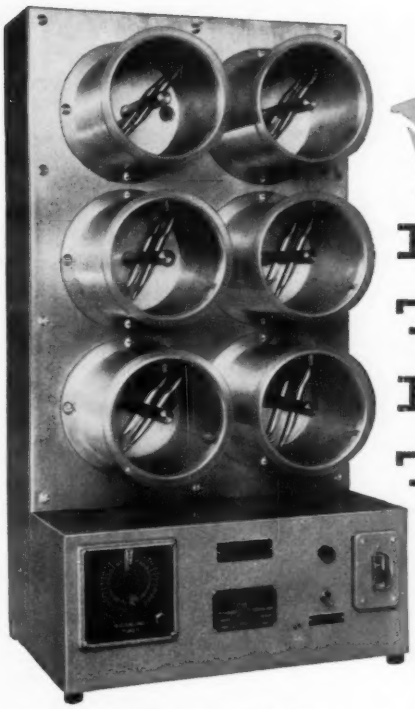
New Silicone Emulsion

Union Carbide's silicones division has introduced a new silicone emulsion specifically designed for softening thermosetting textile finishes. Called Union Carbide XLE-48 Silicone Textile Softener, it is said to offer the advantages of a durable softener, including high tear strength, abrasion resistance, and improvement of sewing properties. The new product also increases durability toward repeated dry cleaning and washing and provides complete resistance to chlorine damage. The softener offers good resistance to wet soiling and improved release of soil during laundering. *For further information write the editors.*

New Fabric Softener

Du Pont has placed on the market its new Avitex Q fabric softener, a smooth white paste compound that disperses readily in water with agitation at temperatures of 140°F or higher. The cationic softener is said to add a soft, lubricated and pliable hand to cotton and synthetic fibers and will not yellow when exposed to atmospheric oxides of nitrogen. It

(Continued on Page 71)

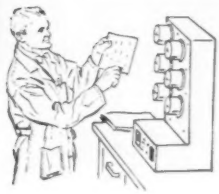


Atlas Random Tumble Pilling Tester Model PT-6. Other models with four and two chambers available.

NEW

Random Tumble Pilling Tester

...by Atlas



A New Laboratory Instrument for Evaluating the Pilling and Fuzzing Characteristics of All Types of Fabrics. Will test up to 18 samples per hour.

Results obtained correlate well with actual end use performance in respect to the number, type and size of pills as well as in surface distortion and general overall appearance.

Duration of tests is controlled by an electric timer which may be set to automatically stop the test at any preselected time from one minute to 30 minutes. In action, specimens are constantly flexed and abraded multidirectionally by being rubbed against the neoprene liner as well as against the other fabric specimens.

Specimens are cut 4 3/16 inches square at approximately a 45° bias to warp and filling direction for woven fabrics or to wales and course direction for knitted fabrics.

Each cylindrical chamber is 5.75 inches in diameter by 6 inches deep. Impellers are 4.75 inches long and rotate at 1200 R.P.M. Powered from 115 V. 50 or 60 Cycle A.C. ordinary plug outlet.

FADE-OMETER®
used all over the world as the standard testing machine for determining the action of sunlight on materials.

LAUNDER-OMETER®
Standard testing machine of the A.A.T.C.C. for color-fastness and bleeding, shrinking, resistance to washing, testing dyes, soaps and detergents.

ATLAS ELECTRIC DEVICES CO.
4114 N. Ravenswood Ave., Chicago 13, Ill., U.S.A.

Fade-Ometer® • Launder-Ometer® • Weather-Ometer® • Accelerotor® • Scorch Tester

U. S. MAN-MADE FIBER PRICES

This schedule lists the prices of yarns, staple and tow as reported by the producers in September 1958. All prices are given as subject to change without notice.

RAYON FILAMENT YARN

American Bemberg

Current Prices

Regular Production Reel Spun Yarn

Den/Fil	No Turn Skeins	Turned* Skeins & Cones	8½ Turns	High Turn Skeins & Cones 12 Turns	15 Turns	18 Turns
40/30	$1.49	$1.95	....	....	....	$2.08
50/36	1.24	1.50	....	....	....	1.80
65/45	1.14	1.30	....	$1.53	....	1.58
75/60**	1.04	1.18	....	1.41	$1.46	1.49
100/74**	.95	1.08	....	1.33	1.38	1.44
125/60	.94	1.05	$1.09	1.30	....	....
150/120	.93	1.02	1.12	1.27	....	....
300/225	....	.95	....	....	1.08	....
900/372	....	.85	....	....	....	....
1800/744	....	.85	....	....	....	....

* Turn includes twists up to 6 turns on 40 and 50 denier, and up to 5 turns on heavier deniers.

** Spun Dyed Cupracolor Black 15¢ per lb. extra.

"44" HH Spool Spun Yarn

Den/Fil	No Turn Tubes	No Turn Beams	5 Turn Beams	5 Turn Cones	12 Turn Beams	12 Turn Cones	15 Turn Cones
40/30	$1.35	$1.35	....	....	....	....	....
50/36	1.00	1.00	....	....	....	....	....
65/45	1.05	....	....	....	....	$1.42	....
75/45*	.97	....	$1.08	$1.08	$1.31	1.31	$1.39
100/80*	.89	....	1.03	1.03	1.23	1.23	1.31
125/60	.84	....	.99	.99	....	....	....
150/90*	.77	....	.81	.81	1.15	1.15	1.24
150/120	.81	....	.93	.93	....	....	....

* Available also in Spun Dyed Cupracolor Black at 15¢ per lb. extra.

"44" HH "Parfe" (Type 51) Spool Spun Yarn

Den/Fil	No Turn Cones	5 Turn Cones	5 Turn Beams	12 Turn Cones	15 Turn Cones
50/36	$1.60	$1.85	$1.85	....	....
75/45	1.45	1.55	1.55	$1.75	$1.85
100/60	1.35	1.45	1.45	1.65	1.75
150/90	1.18	1.25	1.25	1.60	1.70

Nub-Lite (Short Nubbi)

Code	Den/Fil	2½ Turn Natural Cones	2½ Turn Cones*	5 Turn Natural Cones	5 Turn Cones*
1515	160/90	....	....	$1.45	$1.35
1519**	155/90	....	....	1.45	1.35
2008	200/120	....	....	1.06	.96
3002	315/180	$1.10	$1.00	....	....
4011	410/224	1.10	1.00	....	....
6001	600/360	1.08	.98	....	....
8001	860/450	1.08	.98	....	....

* Basic price for cones when dyed. Dyed Colors 30 and 35 cents above basic price. Prices based on 200 lb. dyed lots only. Prices for natural yarn skeins same as natural cone prices.

** Code 1515 can be run in warp or filling.

CUPIONI Type B

Code	Den/Fil	2½ Turn Cones	5 Turn Cones
9610	50/30	....	$2.14
9650	70/45	$1.64	....
9660	100/60	1.48	....
1545	150/90	1.25	....
9720	200/120	1.20	....
9730	285/135	1.10	....
9782	450/225	1.10	....
9814	600/372	1.07	....
9837	940/372	.97	....

"Spun Dyed Cupracolor is spun 150, 285, and 940 deniers at 35¢ per pound extra. Cupracolor Black comes in all deniers."

STRATA SLUB

Code	Den/Fil	Turned Cones	Price
9747	275/225	3½	1.20
9798	450/372	2½	1.10
9823	600/372	2½	1.05
9847	960/372	2½	.97
9885	1290/372	1½	.95
9934	2680/744	1½	.95

"Spun Dyed Cupracolor is spun in 600 and 960 deniers at 35¢ per pound extra."

FLAIKONA

Code	Den/Fil	Turned Cones	Price
9669	150/148	2½	$1.35
9769	300/224	3½	1.40
9807	600/405	2½	1.20
9840	900/450	2½	1.10
9924	2000/744	2½	1.00

"Spun Dyed Cupracolor Black 35¢ per pound extra."

Terms: Net 30 days, F. O. B. shipping point. Minimum freight allowed to consignee's nearest freight station east of the Mississippi River. To points west of the Mississippi River minimum freight allowed to Memphis, Tennessee. Goods after shipment shall be at buyer's risk. Merchandise transported in seller's own trucks or those of its affiliates is sold F. O. B. delivery point.

American Enka Corp.

Current Prices
Effective July 25, 1958
Standard Quality Yarns

Standard Quality Rayon Yarns

NATURAL

Den./Fil.	Luster	Turns		Skeins: Weaving Cones	Beams	Long	Short	Cakes	Knitting Cones	Tubes
50/18	E	5	S						1.56	
50/20	B	2.5	S					1.45		
75/10	B	3	S&Z					.95		
75/18	E	4	S						1.07	
75/30	B	2.5,4	S&Z	1.07	1.07	1.15	1.19	.95		
75/30	B	8	S	1.17		1.32	1.37		1.17	1.22
75/45	P,E	2.5, 4,5	S&Z	1.07	1.07	1.15	1.19	.95	1.07	
75/60	B,P	3,4	Z	1.09				.97		
100/14	B	3	S&Z				1.03	.83		
100/40	B,E	12	S						1.22	
100/40	B,P,E	4,5	S&Z					.83	.91	
100/40	B	6	S	1.10		1.19	1.24	1.02		
100/40	B,P	2.5,4	S&Z	.91	.91	1.00	1.03	.83		
100/60	B	4	S&Z					.83		
100/60	E	2.5	S	.93	.93			.85		
125/40	E	3	Z					.80	.83	
150/40	B,P,E	2.1,3	S&Z	.76	.76	.85	.87	.72	.76	
150/40	B,E	5	S&Z	.84	.84	1.04	1.09	.80		
150/40	B,P,E	8	S&Z	.89	.89	1.09	1.14	.85		
150/90	E	2.1	S&Z	.77	.77			.73		.82
200/40	P	3	Z	.75	.75	.84	.86	.71	.75	
200/40	B	5	S				.95	.88		
250/60	P,E	2.4	Z			.83	.85		.74	
300/30	E	3	S	.75	.79					
300/50	B,E	3	S	.70	.70					
300/60,120	B,P,E	2.1	S&Z	.67	.67	.73	.75	.65	.67	
300/60	B	3.5	S	.67	.67	.73	.75	.65		
300/60	B	7	S	.80			.83			
300/40,120H.T.	B	2.5, 3,4	S	.69	.69			.67		
450/80	B,E	3	S	.63	.65	.70	.72	.61		
600/80	B,E	3	S	.65	.67			.63		
600/120	B	3	S	.63	.65			.61		
900/120	B	3.4	S	.63	.65	.70	.72	.61		
900/120H.T.	B	3.6	S	.65	.65			.63		

B—Briglo
E—Englo (Dull)
P—Periglo (Semi-Dull)
H.T.—High Tenacity

Jetspun® (Colored Yarns)

Den./Fil.	Tenacity	Turns	Weaving Cones	Beams	Colors
100/40	Regular	2.5S	$1.28	$1.28	All
150/40	Regular	2.1S	1.11	1.11	All
200/40	Regular	8.3S	1.22	1.22	All
300/120	Regular	2.1S	1.03	1.03	All
450/80	Regular	3.0S	.99	.99	All
300/40	High	3.4S	1.05	1.05	All
600/80	High	3.4S	1.01	1.01	All
900/120	High	3.4S	1.00	1.00	All

® Registered Trade Mark for American Enka Solution dyed rayon yarn.

Skyloft (Lofted Rayon Filament Yarns) Natural and Jetspun®

Denier	Denier per Filament	Twist	Cones or Tubes: Natural	Black	Other Colors
1000	7.5	3.5S	$.79	$1.14	$1.14
2200	15	3.5S&Z	.67	.77	.84
2700	15	3.5S&Z	.62	.75	.82
4300	8	3.0S&Z	.64	.74	.81
5300	15	3.0S&Z	.63	.73	.80

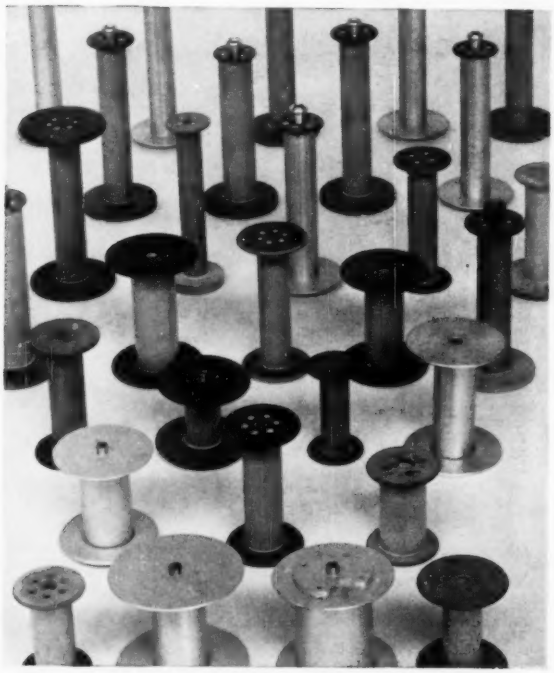
American Viscose Corp.

Effective July 24, 1958

Graded Yarns

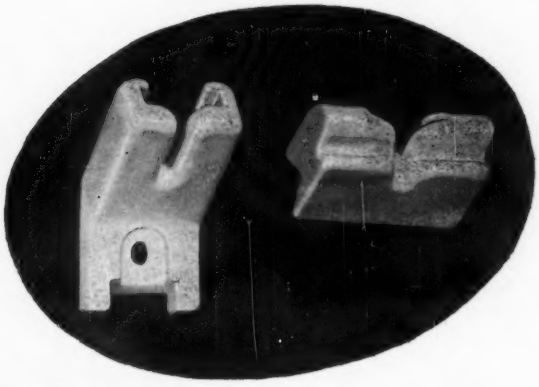
Denier	Filament	Type	Short Skeins	Long Skeins	Cones Tubes	Beams Spools	Cakes
		Regular Turns					
50	20	Bright & Dull	$	$1.59	$1.56	$1.56	$1.45
60	10	Bright	....	....	1.41	....	1.30
75	10-30	Bright	1.19	1.15	1.07	1.07	.95
75	30	Dull	....	....	1.07	1.07	.95
100	14-40	Bright	1.03	1.00	.91	.91	.83
100	60	Dull	....	....	.93	.93	.85
150	24-40	Bright	.87	.85	.76	.76	.72
150	40	Semi-Dull	.87	.85	.76	.76	.72
150	40	Dull	....	....	.76	.76	.72
150	90	Dull	....	....	.77	....	.73
200	10-44	Bright	.86	.84	.75	.75	.71
250	60	Semi-Dull & Dull	.85	.83	.74	.74	.71
300	15	Bright	....	.71	.67	.67	....
300	30	Dull Flat Filament	....	....	....	.79	....
300	44	Bright & Dull	.75	.73	.67	.67	.65
300	234	Dull	....	....	.77	....	.75
450	100	Bright	....	.70	.63	.65	.61

MACK BOBBINS ENGINEERED TO FIT YOUR NEEDS



ALLENTOWN BOBBIN WORKS, INC.
ALLENTOWN PENNSYLVANIA

Through these guides
pass the world's finest yarns!



We, the creators of

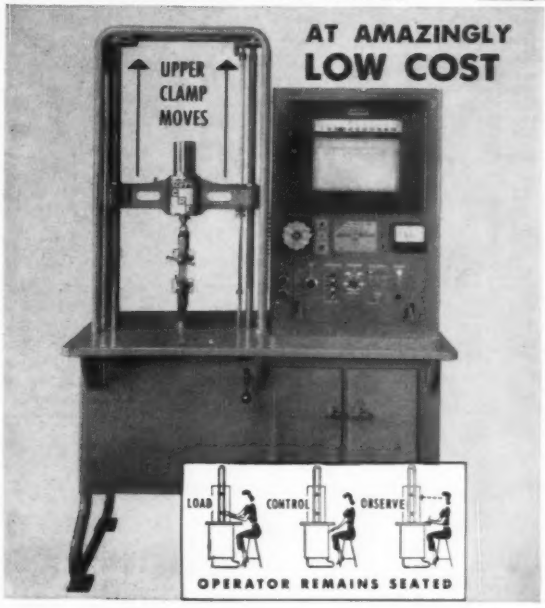
LAMBERTVILLE THREAD GUIDES

are justifiably proud that among leading manufacturers and users of quality yarns our guides have won a distinguished acceptance. Their extra smoothness, hardness and stamina protect the surface of your yarns from harmful abrasion, reduce broken ends and other defects. Why not investigate the "little something extra" in Lambertville Guides today. Available in white, "Durablu" and long wearing homogeneous compositions.

LAMBERTVILLE CERAMIC
AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY
LAMBERTVILLE **NEW JERSEY**

Announcing to the Textile Industry, the . . .

COMPLETELY NEW SCOTT CRE
CONSTANT RATE-OF-EXTENSION TENSILE TESTER FOR HIGH- AND LOW-ELONGATION MATERIALS



Here is highest-known precision in a tensile tester -- at LOW COST never before possible!

1) Permits use of all the Scott clamps and holding fixtures for conformance with ASTM, ISO, Govt. and Industry methods from 0-.05 lb. to 0-1,000 lbs. or 0-25 grams to 0-500 kgs. tensile: yarn, skein, cord, fabric, webbing, laminates, rubber thread, etc., for tensile, tear, burst, adhesion.
2) Crosshead travel up to 70".
3) Infinite variety of specimen extension speeds up to 20"/min. with high-speed return.
4) 5 selective capacities, variable if desired by push-button during test.
5) Widely variable recorder registration speeds.

Producing stress-strain information by the most precise electric weighing method known to science, the CRE Tester can be tailored to fit your production routine at SURPRISINGLY LOW COST . . . or equipped with your choice of optional additions for laboratory versatility.

REQUEST NEW "CRE BROCHURE"

SCOTT TESTERS, Inc.

70 Blackstone St., Providence, R. I.
Representatives in Foreign Countries

600	100	Bright & Dull	....	.70	.63	.65	.61
900	50-60-100-150	Bright	....	.70	.63	.65	.61
1200	75	Bright	....	.70	.63	.65	....
2700	150	Bright	....	.70	.63	.65	....

Extra Turns Per Inch

75	30	Bright 6-Turns	$1.37	$1.32	$1.17	$1.17	$ ....
100	40	Bright 6-Turns	1.24	1.19	1.10	1.10	1.02
150	40	Bright 6-Turns	1.09	1.04	.84	.84	.82
200	44	Bright 6-Turns	....	.95	.90	.90	....
300	15	Bright 5-Turns	....	....	.80	.80	....
300	44	Bright 4.3-Turns	....	....	.70	....	.68
300	44	Bright 6-Turns	.83	.81	.80	.80	.78
300	120	Rayflex 6-Turns	....	....	.87	.87	....
600	30	Bright 5-Turns	....	.78	.76	.76	.74

Rayflex Yarns

75	30	Rayflex	$	$	$1.15	$1.15	$1.06
100	40	Rayflex	....	....	1.00	1.00	.92
150	40-60	Rayflex	....	....	.79	.79	.75
200	75	Rayflex	....	....	.78	.78	.74
300	60-120	Rayflex	....	....	.69	.69	.67
450	120	Rayflex	....	....	.65	.65	.63
600	234	Rayflex	....	....	.65	.65	.63
900	350	Rayflex	....	.72	.65	.65	.63

Thick & Thin Yarns

150	40-90	Bright & Dull	$	$	$1.15	$	$ ....
200	75	Bright & Dull	....	....	1.05	....	....
300	120	Bright & Dull	....	....	.95	....	....
450	100	Bright & Dull	....	....	.89	....	....
490	120	Bright & Dull	....	....	.95	....	....
900	350	Dull	....	....	1.00	....	....
920	120	Bright & Dull	....	....	1.00	....	....

Colorspun Yarns

Denier	Type	Cones/Tubes Beams/Spools
75	Regular Strength	$1.60
100	Regular Strength	1.28
150	Regular Strength	1.11
200	Regular Strength	1.08
300	Regular Strength	1.03
450	Regular Strength	.99
600	Regular Strength	.99
900	Regular Strength	.99
300	High Strength	1.05
900	High Strength	1.00
300	Regular Strength 5-Turns	1.13

Avicron Yarns

Denier	Filament	Cones/Tubes Beams/Spools
1800	100-200 Singles & 2 Ply	$ .68
2700	150-300-980 Singles & 2 Ply	.65

Viscose Filament Yarns

The following material deposit charges are required:

Metal Section Beams	$170.00 each
Metal Section Beam Racks	75.00 each
Metal Tricot Spools—14" flange	30.00 each
21" flange	60.00 each
32" flange	150.00 each
Metal Tricot Spool Racks—14" flange	135.00 each
21" flange	100.00 each
32" flange	75.00 each
Wooden Tricot Spool Crates	20.00 each
Cloth Cake Covers	.05 each

Same to be credited upon return in good condition—freight collect.

Celanese Corp. of America

Current Prices

Effective July 24, 1958

Viscose Rayon Filament Yarn Prices
Bright and Dull

Denier/Fil./Twist		Beams	Cones	Cakes
75/30/3			1.03	.91
100/40/2Z		.90		
100/40/3			.89	.81
100/40/5			.95	.85
100/60/2Z			.89	
100/60/3			.91	.83
125/40/2Z		.86		
125/40/3			.87	.78
150/40/0	NS		.68½	
150/40/2Z	NS	.75		
150/40/3			.73½	.70
150/40/5			.84	.82
150/40/8			.90	.88
150/90/0	NS		.71½	
250/60/0			.68	
250/60/3			.74	.71
300/50/0	NS		.64	
300/50/2Z	NS	.66		
300/50/3			.64½	.63
450/120/0	NS		.61	

Terms: Net 30 days. Shipments prepaid to any destination in U.S.A. east of the Mississippi River. Shipments west of the Mississippi will be made on a collect freight basis and allowance will be made for the lowest transportation cost to the point of river crossing.

Prices subject to change without notice.

All previous prices withdrawn.

* No transportation allowed (F.O.B. shipping point).

Prices on unlisted items can be obtained upon request.

Orders are subject to conditions of sale appearing on our acknowledgments of orders.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Textile Fibers Dept.

Current Prices

Effective with orders July 25, 1958

Bright and Dull

Den.	Fil.	Turns/Inch Up to		Beams	Cones (A) Tubes	Cakes
40	20	3	Textile "Cordora"*		$1.90	$1.85
50	20	3			1.63	
50	20	3	Textile "Cordura"		1.65	1.60
50	35	3	Textile "Cordura"		1.70	1.65
75	10	3	Bright			.95
75	30	3		1.07	1.07	.95
100	15	3	Bright			.83
100	40	3	Bright	.91	.91	.83
100	60	3	Dull		.93	.85
125	50	3		.89	.89	.80
150	40	3		.76	.76	.72
150	60	3	Bright	.76	.76	
150	60	3	Textile "Cordura"		.815	.785
150	90	3	Dull		.77	
150	100	3	Dull		.77	
300	50	2.5		.67	.67	.65
300	120	3	Textile "Cordura"	.68	.68	.66
450	72	3		.65	.63	.61
600	96	3	Bright	.65	.63	.61
600	240	3	Textile "Cordura"	.66	.64	
900	50	3	Bright	.65	.63	.61
900	144	3	Bright	.65	.63	.61
1165	480	3	Textile "Cordura"	.66	.64	.62
1800	100	3	Bright		.63	
2700	150	3	Bright	.65	.63	

Thick and Thin

100	40	3	#7 Bright		1.38	
150	90	3	#7 Bright		1.05	
200	80	3	#7 Bright		1.05	
450	100	3	#7 Bright		.89	
1100	240	3	#60 Bright		1.00	
2200	480	3	#60 Bright		.95	

Monofils

150	1	3	Bright	1.35	1.35	
300	1	3	Bright	1.15	1.10	
600	1	3	Bright		1.00	

Plush

300	30	3	Dull	.79	.75	

(A) 2¢/lb. additional for cones less than 3#.

Terms: Net 30 days.

Domestic Freight Terms are F.O.B. shipping point, freight prepaid our route to points east of the Mississippi River within the continental limits of the United States, for points west of the Mississippi River freight allowed to the Mississippi River crossing nearest purchaser's mill if shipped overland, or port of exit of purchaser's choice east of Mississippi River.

* "CORDURA" and "SUPER CORDURA" are Du Pont's registered trade-marks for its high tenacity rayon yarn.

Industrial Rayon Corp.

Effective July 29, 1958

Continuous Process Textile Yarns

Denier	Filament	Turns per In.	Type	2.8 Lb Cones	4.4 Lb Cones and Tubes	Beams	2.2 Lb Tubes
100	40	2.5 "S"	Bright	.91		.91	
150	40	2.5 "S"	Bright	.76		.76	
150	40	2.5 "S"	Luster #4	.77		.77	
150	40	2.5 "S"	Bright Intermediate strength	.77			
200	20	2.5 "S"	Bright	.75			
300	44	2.5 "S"	Bright	.67		.67	
450	60	2.0 "S"	Bright		.63	.63	
600	90	1.5 "S"	Bright		.63	.63	.63
900	50	2.0 "S"	Bright		.63	.63	.63
900	150	1.5 "S"	Bright		.63	.63	.63
1100	480	2.0 "Z"	Bright extra strong		.65	.65	.65

Lustre #4 is semi-dull.

Terms: Net 30 days f.o.b. point of shipment; title to pass to buyer on delivery of goods to carrier. Domestic transportation charges prepaid with transportation allowed at lowest published rate to all points east of the Mississippi River.

Prices are subject to change without notice.

North American Rayon Corp.

Current Prices

Prices Effective July 25, 1958

First Quality Yarns	Den/Fil	Twist	Knitting* Cones	No Twist Knitting Cones	Cones Weaving Cones	Beams, Tubes**	Velvet Beams & Cones	Untreated Cakes
	75/30	3.5			1.07	1.07		.95
	75/30	7			1.20	1.20		
	75/30	12			1.28	1.28		
Normal	75/30	15			1.30	1.30		
Strength Yarns	75/30	20			1.33	1.33		
NARCO	100/40/60	3.5			.91	.91		.83
	100/40	12			1.15	1.15		
	125/52/60	3			.89	.89		.80
	150/42	0		.68½				
	150/42/60	3	.74½		.76	.78		.72
	300/75	0						
	300/75	3	.67		.67			.65
	900/46	2.5	.63		.63			
	1800/92	2.5	.63		.63			

* Oiled Cones $.01 Per Pound extra for Graded Yarns only.

** 1 lb. tubes $.02 Per Pound extra for Graded Yarns only.

Terms: Net 30 days, F.O.B. shipping point, minimum freight allowed to consignee's nearest freight station east of the Mississippi River. To points west of the Mississippi River minimum freight to Memphis, Tennessee allowed. Goods after shipment shall be at buyer's risk. Merchandise transported in seller's own trucks or those of its affiliates is sold F.O.B. delivery point.

Prices subject to change without notice.

(Continued from Page 67)

has a high substantivity for cotton, rayon, nylon and other synthetic fibers in a dilute bath application —90 to 100% exhaustion is obtained readily, according to Du Pont. *For further information write the editors.*

Sandoz Viscose Dye

Sandoz, Inc., has introduced Visco Black BAW, its new dye for use on viscose and on viscose acetate blends when a good acetate reserve is desired. Sandoz reports the dye's fastness to light, water, crocking, perspiration, dry cleaning and hot wet processing are highly rated. Its use is recommended for viscose lining materials and viscose automotive carpeting. *For Leaflet T-8184, describing the new dye, write the editors.*

Resin Finishing Softener

Softyne R, a new softener for use in all types of resin finishing of cottons and rayons requiring high temperature curing or mechanical polishing or embossing operations, is being marketed by Hart Products Corp. Softyne R is a nonionic softener said to have high resistance to yellowing at high temperatures. It is available as a pure white paste. *For further information write the editors.*

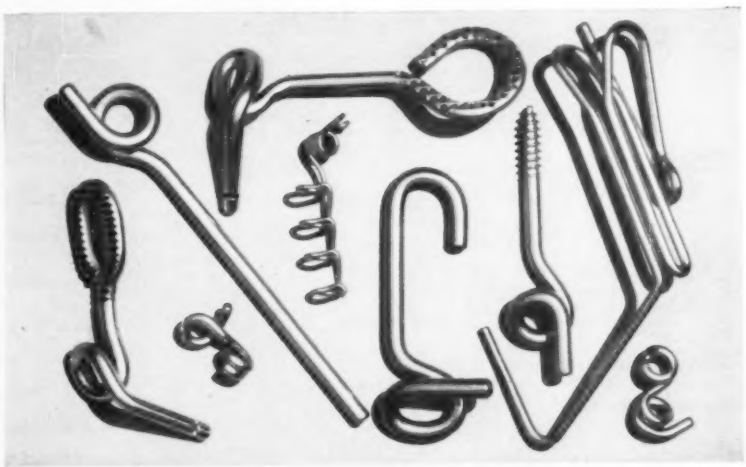
Dow Polyglycol Booklet

The Dow Chemical Co. has published a revised edition of its booklet, "Choosing the Right Polyglycol." Dow identifies its many polyglycols as members of its "family of polyols" to which new members are being added each year. Properties and applications of the polyglycols are described in the booklet. Polyols are used as intermediates or formulating ingredients in the making of many products, including textile lubricants, sizes and softeners. *The 24-page booklet is available from the Technical Service and Development Dept., Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.*

Laurel Sulfonated Oils

Sulfonated oils, produced by Laurel Soap Manufacturing Co., Inc., are reported to have good all-around general utility and fill a wide variety of needs in textile processing operations. The oils, including textile oil (a 50% sulfonated oil produced from top-grade castor oil), olive type oils, and others made on request, are recommended for dyeing and bleaching, as kier boiling out agents, as emulsifiers, for pasting dyestuffs, and as finishing oils. *For free samples and further information write the editors.*

WHEN IT COMES TO PROTECTION...



Walhard

The Leading Name In Textile HARD CHROMIUM PLATING

Chromium plating, as does everything else, comes in various qualities, so you owe it to yourself to buy the best protection possible. Our customers expect the best HARD CHROMIUM PLATING when they buy WALHARD.

During 24 years of successful experience, we have proven that fast, efficient service combined with HARD CHROMIUM PLATING "know how" mean "dollars in their pockets."

Be sure you are getting quality HARD CHROMIUM PLATING – both satin and polished finish – It costs no more and lasts longer.

WALTON and LONSBURY

79 NORTH AVENUE ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS

RAYON HIGH TENACITY YARN and FABRIC

American Enka Corp.

Fffective June 1, 1957

Tempra (High Tenacity)

Denier	Elongation	Beams & Cones
1100/480	Low	.59
1230/480	High	.59
1650/720	Low	.55
1820/720	High	.55
2200/960	High & Low	.54

Suprenka I (Extra High Tenacity)

1650/720	Low	.58
1900/720	High	.58
2200/960	Low	.57

Suprenka II

1100/720	Low	.63
1650/1100	Low	.58
2200/960	High	.57

Terms: Net 30 days, f.o.b. Enka, North Carolina, or Lowland, Tennessee; minimum freight allowed to first destination east of the Mississippi River.

American Viscose Corp.

Effective Nov. 1, 1956

Revised May 29, 1958

Super "Rayflex"

Denier	Filament	Twist	Beams	Cones-Tubes*
1100	980	0	.63	.63
1100	980	Z	—	—
1650	980	0	.58	.58
1650	980	Z	.58	—
1780	980	0-Z	—	.58
2200	980	0	.57	.57

Tire Yarn

1100	490	Z	.59	—
1650	980	0	.55	.55
1650	980	Z	.55	—
2200	980	0	.54	.54

High Strength

1150	490	Z	.59	.59
1230	490	Z	.59	.59
1650	980	Z	.55	.55
1875	980	Z	.55	.55
2200	980	Z	.54	.54

* When tube put up—10# spinning tube.

First quality yarns are sold "Not Guaranteed for Dyeing".

Tire Fabric

	Tire Yarn Fabric	Super "Rayflex" Fabric
2200/980/2	.625	.655
†1100/490/2	$.71	$.75

Above prices based on 80% minimum Carcass, 15% maximum Top Ply, 5% maximum Breaker.

1650/980/2

*Production Factor			
525-Open	Carcass	$.635	$.665
300-490	Top Ply	.645	.675
115-275**	Breaker	.67	.70

* Determined by dividing total ends by picks.

** Orders limited to 5% of total 1650 Fabric booked for any given period.

† Revised.

Cord on cones in regular Tire Yarn twists same as fabric prices.

Other twist combinations—prices quoted on request.

When supplied, yarns and cords in special packages take premiums indicated.

10.5 oz. Wardwell tubes	.05
1.5 lb. Regular Braider tubes	.035
Adhesive Dipped yarn	.05

The following deposit charges are made on invoices.

Beams	$55.00 each
Crates (Metal)	75.00 each
Fabric Shell Rolls	3.50 each

Same to be credited upon return in good condition—freight collect.

Terms: Net 30 days.

Celanese Corporation of America

Effective December 27, 1955

Supersedes September 12, 1955

Fortisan Yarn Prices

Denier	Packages	Natural	Black
30/2.5/40	2 lb. Cones	$3.00 lb.	$3.35 lb.
60/2.5/80	4 " "	2.40 "	2.75 "
90/2.5/120	4 " "	2.25 "	2.60 "
120/2.5/160	4 " "	2.05 "	2.40 "
150/2.5/180	4 " "	1.95 "	2.30 "
270/2.5/360	4 " "	1.85 "	2.20 "
300/2.5/360	4 " "	1.85 "	2.20 "
60/2.5/80 Olive Green—Spun Dyed—OG106	4 lb. Cones		3.50 lb.

Terms: Net 30 days. Shipments prepaid to any destination in U.S.A. east of the Mississippi River. Shipments west of the Mississippi will be made on a collect freight basis and allowance will be made for the lowest transportation cost to the point of river crossing.

Prices subject to change without notice.

All previous prices withdrawn.

* No transportation allowed (F.O.B. shipping point).

Prices on unlisted items can be obtained upon request.

Orders are subject to conditions of sale appearing on our acknowledgments of orders.

Fortisan-36 Rayon Yarn

Bright

Denier and Filament	Twist	4# cones	8# cones	Tubes	Beams
270/280	0.8Z	$2.30			
300/280	0.8Z	$2.05			
300/280	3Z	$2.20			
400/400	0.8Z	$1.75			$1.70
400/400	0			$1.75	
800/800	0.8Z	$1.25	$1.25		$1.20
800/800	3Z	$1.40			
800/800	0			$1.25	
1600/1600	0.8Z	$1.15	$1.15		$1.10
1600/1600	2½Z	$1.30			
1600/1600	0			$1.15	

Terms: Net 30 days. Shipments prepaid to any destination in U.S.A. east of the Mississippi River. Shipments west of the Mississippi will be made on a collect freight basis and allowance will be made for the lowest transportation cost to the point of river crossing.

Prices subject to change without notice.

All previous prices withdrawn.

* No transportation allowed (F.O.B. shipping point).

Prices on unlisted items can be obtained upon request.

Orders are subject to conditions of sale appearing on our acknowledgments of orders.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Textile Fibers Dept.

Current Prices

Effective with orders May 2, 1958

"Super Cordura"*

Den Fil	Turns/In	All Packages
1100-720	2	$.63
1200-720	2	.63
1530-960	2	.61
1600-960	2	.58
1650-1100	2	.58
1800-1100	2	.58
2200-1440	2	.57
2400-1440	2	.57

Terms: Net 30 days.

Domestic Freight Terms are F.O.B. shipping point, freight prepaid our route to points east of the Mississippi River within the continental limits of the United States, for points west of the Mississippi River freight allowed to the Mississippi River crossing nearest purchaser's mill if shipped overland, or port of exit of purchaser's choice east of Mississippi River.

* "CORDURA" and "SUPER CORDURA" are DuPont's registered trade-marks for its high tenacity rayon yarn.

Industrial Rayon Corporation

Effective July 29, 1958

Tiaralon Yarns

Denier	Filament	Turns Per In.	Type	4.4 lb. Cones
450	1	0	Bright and Dull	1.00
450	1	2	Bright and Dull	1.00
1250	1	0	Bright and Dull	1.00
1250	1	2	Bright and Dull	1.00

Tubes— 5¢ per pound over cone prices.

Skeins—10¢ per pound over cone prices.

Terms: Net 30 days f.o.b. point of shipment; title to pass to buyer on delivery of goods to carrier. Domestic transportation charges prepaid with transportation allowed at lowest published rate to all points east of the Mississippi River.

Prices are subject to change without notice.

North American Rayon Corporation

Super High Strength Continuous Yarn Types 550-552		**Cones**	**Beams**
1650/720	1.5Z	.58	.58
Super Super High Strength Continuous Yarn Type 630			
1100/720	2.5Z	.63	.63
1650/720	2.0Z	.58	.58
Tire Cord Fabrics			
Super High Strength Type 550			**Rolls**
1650/720			.66½
Super Super High Strength Type 630			
1100/720			.75
1650/720			.66½

* Oiled Cones $.01 per pound extra for Graded Yarns only.

** 1 lb. Tubes $.02 per pound extra for Graded Yarns only.

Terms: Net 30 days, f.o.b. shipping point. Minimum freight allowed to consignee's nearest freight station East of the Mississippi River. To points West of the Mississippi River minimum freight to Memphis, Tenn. allowed. Goods after shipment shall be at buyer's risk. Merchandise transported in seller's own trucks or those of its affiliates if sold f.o.b delivery point.

ACETATE FILAMENT YARN

American Viscose Corp.

Current Prices

Effective December 21, 1956

Bright and Dull

* Intermediate Twist

Denier & Filaments	Cones & 4-6 Lb. Tubes	Twister Tubes	Warps	Spinning Cones	Twist Warps
55/14	$1.04	$1.02	$1.05	$.98	$.99
75/20	1.00	.98	1.01	.94	.95
100/28	.95	.93	.96	.89	.90
120/32	.86	.84	.87	.80	.81
150/41	.77	.76	.78	.72	.73
200/54	.73	.72	.74	.69	.70
300/80	.69	.68	.70	.65	.66

* Standard Twist 2¢ additional.

Terms: net 30 days.

Celanese Corp. of America

Current Prices

Effective December 20, 1956

Textile News Briefs

Polypropylene Prices Cut

Hercules Powder Co., sole commercial producers of "Pro-fax" polypropylene, has reduced prices seven cents a pound. Pro-fax molding powder is now priced at 49 cents a pound in truckload quantities, and colored Pro-fax is 58 cents. Hercules also has commercially available for the first time three new and improved types of Pro-fax.

Humble Oil & Refining Co. plans to enter the polypropylene manufacturing field late next year. The company, which has been conducting extensive research on the plastic, will build a production plant at Baytown, Texas.

Metlon Licenses French Firm

Metlon Corp. and Rexor, French metallic yarn firm, have reached an agreement whereby Rexor will manufacture metallic yarns of Mylar, Du Pont's polyester film, using the processes developed by Metlon. Rexor also will use the Metlon trademark. The pact will make Rexor the first producer of polyester film metallic yarns in France.

Dan River Closes Plant

The Rome, Ga., plant of Dan River Mills, Inc., has been closed according to R. C. Gourley, superintendent of the firm's Alabama Division. The Rome plant was acquired by Dan River in 1956 when the company purchased Alabama Mills, Inc. At that time the Rome plant was known as Anchor-Rome Mills, Inc., and was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Alabama Mills. Final plans for the Rome plant's future have not been determined.

Nash Buys Canvas Firm

The J. M. Nash Co., Milwaukee, Wis. has announced its purchase of Canvas Products Corp., of Fond du Lac, Wis. The 60-year-old canvas firm will continue to operate as heretofore. Arnold F. Firle, former vice president, was named executive vice president and general manager, while Perry C. Goodrick, former Canvas president, continues as a consultant. Canvas Products operates also under the names of Can-Pro Corp., National Sports Co. and Fond du Lac Tent and Awning Co.

More Acrylonitrile

Union Carbide Chemicals Co. division of Union Carbide Corp. has doubled its acrylonitrile production capacity at its Institute, W. Va., plant. Acrylonitrile is used in the manufacture of acrylic fibers, high-impact resins, nitrile rubber, and new acrylonitrile derivatives.

Unifil Loom Winders

Universal Winding Co. has received an initial order for 156 Unifil loom winders from a Swedish mill, Boras Wafveri AB, of Boras, Sweden. The Unifils will be applied to new Draper X-2 looms. An English mill, Olympia Manufacturing Co., recently placed a repeat order for Unifils to be installed on Northrop looms in Olympia's new Crest Mill at Rochdale, England.

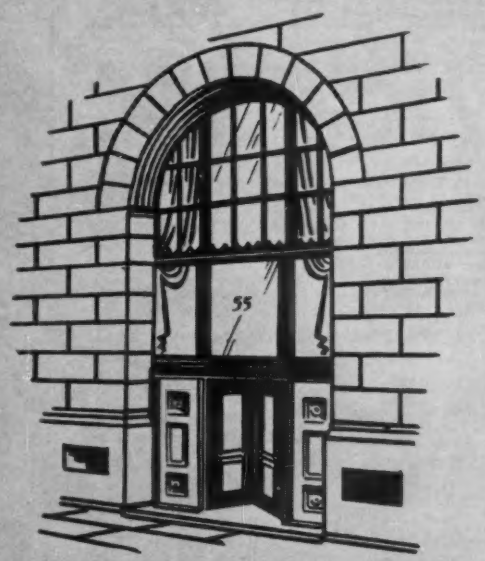
Franklin Gets Award

The Color Newsletter, published four times each year by The Franklin Process Co., division of Indian Head Mills, Inc., was given the Award of Distinction in the recent creative competition of the National Advertising Agency Network at Montebello, Quebec, where more than 300 entries were submitted. The George T. Metcalf Co. submitted the Color Newsletter, which is edited by Frances van Hall and which projects fashion colors in packaged dyed yarns for stylists, converters and manufacturers.

(Continued on Page 77)

Our service is tailored to provide all the working capital any qualified client needs, without increased borrowing, diluting profits or interfering with management.

Information available for any manufacturer or distributor with $500,000 or more annual sales.



Textile Banking Company

55 Madison Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.

Providing operational financing for the apparel, electronics, furniture, leather, plastics and textile industries.

Subsidiaries:

T. B. C. Associates, Inc., New York Southwest Texbanc, Inc., St. Louis

Bright and Dull

Denier and Filaments	Intermediate Twist 4 & 6-Lb Cones	Beams	4 & 6-TM Tubes	Spinning Twist 4-Pound Cheeses	Cones	Beams	O Twist Tubes
45/13	$1.17	$1.18	$	$	$	$1.12	$ ....
55/15	1.04	1.05	....	....	.98	.99	.925
75/20	1.00	1.01	.98	....	.94	.95	.84
75/50	1.02	1.03	1.00	....	....	.97	.89
100/26-40	.95	.96	.93	....	.89	.90	.81
120/40	.86	.87	.85	....	.80	.81	....
150/40	.77	.78	.77	.77	.72	.73	.69
200/52	.73	.74	.73	....	.69	.70	....
300/80	.69	.70	.69	....	.65	.66	.63
450/120	.67	.68	.67	....	.63	.64	....
600/160	.65	.66	.65	....	....	....	....
900/80-240	.63	.64	.63	....	....	....	.61

150 Denier 12-TM Tubes ..... .76
55/0/15 Dull Tricot Beams ..... .985
2-Pound Cheeses ..... .01 Less Than 4-Pound Cheeses
2-BU and 4-Bu Tubes ..... Same Price as 4 and 6-Lb. Cones
2-Lb. Twist Tubes ..... .01 Less Than 4 & 6-Lb. Twist Tubes on 120, 200 and 300 Denier Intermediate Twist

Terms: Net 30 days. Shipments prepaid to any destination in U.S.A. east of the Mississippi River. Shipments west of the Mississippi will be made on a collect freight basis and allowance will be made for the lowest transportation cost to the point of river crossing.

Prices subject to change without notice.

All previous prices withdrawn.

* No transportation allowed (F.O.B. shipping point).

Prices on unlisted items can be obtained upon request.

Orders are subject to conditions of sale appearing on our acknowledgments of orders.

Celaperm Filament Yarn Prices

Denier and Filaments	Intermediate Twist 4 & 6-Lb. Cones	Beams	Spinning Twist Cones	Beams
55/15	$1.37	$1.38	$1.31	$1.32
75/20	1.34	1.35	1.28	1.29
100/26	1.28	1.29	1.22	1.23
120/40	1.19	1.20	1.13	1.14
150/40	1.11	1.12	1.06	1.07
200/52	1.05	1.06	1.01	1.02
300/80	1.01	1.02	.97	.98
450/120	.99	1.00	.95	.96
600/160	.97	.98	....	....
900/80	.94	....	....	....

3 to 5 Turns on Cones or Beams — $.02 Additional

Celaperm Black Yarn Prices

Effective March 11, 1955

Denier and Filaments	4 & 6-Lb. Intermediate Twist Cones	Beams	Spinning Twist Cones	Beams
55/15	$1.17	$1.18	$1.11	$1.12
75/20	1.14	1.15	1.08	1.09
100/26	1.08	1.09	1.02	1.03
120/40	.99	1.00	.93	.94
150/40	.91	.92	.86	.87
200/52	.85	.86	.81	.82
300/80	.81	.82	.77	.78
450/120	.79	.80	.75	.76
600/160	.77	.78	....	....
900/80	.74	....	....	....

Terms: Net 30 days. Transportation prepaid or allowed to any destination in U.S.A. East of Mississippi River. Transportation prepaid to any U.S.A. destination West of Mississippi River, but charge is made for the portion of transportation from river crossing nearest customer's location.

Prices subject to change without notice.

All previous prices withdrawn.

Note: Prices on unlisted items can be obtained upon request.

Orders are subject to conditions of sale appearing on our Acknowledgments of Orders.

Arnel Triacetate Yarn Prices
Bright & Dull

Effective August 19, 1958

Supersedes April 18, 1958

Denier and Filaments	Cones	Beams	Thick and Thin Cones
55/WKZ/15	$	$1.10	$ ....
55/2Z/15	1.26	1.27	....
75/WKZ/20	....	1.16	....
75/2Z/20	1.21	1.22	....
100/2Z/26	1.14	1.15	....
150/2Z/40	.95	.96	....
200/2Z/52	.92	.93	1.25
300/2Z/80	.87	.88	1.23
450/2Z/120	.86	.87	....
600/2Z/160	.85	.86	1.21

3 to 5 Turns on Cones or Beams—$.02 Additional
Premium for Black Arnel—$.25 Per Pound
Premium for Navy Arnel—$.37 Per Pound

Terms: Net 30 days. Transportation prepaid or allowed to any destination in U.S.A. East of Mississippi River. Transportation prepaid to any U.S.A. destination West of Mississippi River, but charge is made for the portion of transportation from river crossing nearest customer's location.

Prices subject to change without notice.

All previous prices withdrawn.

Note: Prices on unlisted items can be obtained upon request.

Orders are subject to conditions of sale appearing on our Acknowledgments of Orders.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Textile Fibers Dept.

Current Prices

Acetate

Denier & Filament	Zero Twist Tubes	Beams	Low Twist Cones	Beams	Intermediate Twist 2 & 4 Lb. ⅝" Tbs.	4 & 6 Lb. Tw. Tbs.	Cones	Bms.
45-13	$1.03	$1.11		$1.12				
55-18	.925	.985		.99			$1.04	$1.05
55-24	.925	.985		.99			1.04	1.05
75-24	.84	.94		.95		$.98	1.00	1.01
75-50				.97		1.00	1.02	1.03
100-32	.81	.89		.90		.93	.95	.96
120-50	.77	.80		.81		.85	.86	.87
150-40	.69	.72	.72	.73	.77	.77	.77	.78
200-60	.68		.69	.70	.73	.73	.73	.74
240-80			.67				.71	
300-80	.63	.65	.65	.66	.69	.69	.69	.70
450-120	.63		.63	.64	.67	.67	.67	.68
600-160					.65		.65	.66
900-44					.63		.63	.64
900-240					.63		.63	.64
1800-88					.61		.61	.62
2700-132					.61		.61	.62
3000-210					.61			.62

(A) Regular Twist (2.9 and 5 T.P.I.)—add $.02 to Intermediate Twist Price.

(B) 1 lb. ⅝" Tubes—add $.02 to 2 & 4 lb. ⅝" Tube Price.

Color-Sealed

Denier & Filament	Zero Twist Tubes	Beams	Low Twist Cones	Beams	Intermediate Twist Twisted Tubes 2 Lb.	4 & 6 Lb.	Cones	Beams
55-18	$1.245	$1.315		$1.32	$1.35	$1.35	$1.37	$1.38
75-24	1.18	1.28		1.29	1.32	1.32	1.34	1.35
100-32	1.14			1.23	1.26	1.26	1.28	1.29
150-40	1.03	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.12
200-64	1.00		1.01	1.02	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.06
300-80	.95	.97	.97	.98	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.02

(A) Regular Twist—Add $.02 to Intermediate Twist Price.

Black

Denier & Filament	Zero Twist Tubes	Beams	Low Twist Cones	Beams	Intermediate Twist 2 & 4 Lb. ⅝" Tbs.	4 & 6 Lb. Tw. Tbs.	Cones	Beams
55-18	$1.045	$1.115		$1.12		$1.15	$1.17	$1.18
75-24	.98	1.08		1.09		1.12	1.14	1.15
100-32	.94			1.03		1.06	1.08	1.09
150-40	.83	.86	.86	.87		.91	.91	.92
200-60	.80		.81	.82		.85	.85	.86
300-80	.75	.77	.77	.78	.81	.81	.81	.82
450-120			.75	.76	.79	.79	.79	.80
600-160			.73	.74	.77	.77	.77	.78
900-240			.73	.74	.74	.74	.74	.75

(A) Regular Twist (2.9 and 5 T.P.I.)—add $.02 to Int. Twist Price.

(B) 1 lb. ⅝" Tubes—add $.02 to 2 & 4 lb. ⅝" Tube Price.

Specialty Yarns

Type 20 — Same Price as Regular Yarn

Type C — Same Price as Regular Yarn

Thick & Thin

Denier & Filament	Natural Cones	Beams	Black Cones	Beams	Color-Sealed Cones	Beams
200-64 Int. Twist	1.05		$1.15		$1.35	
200-64 Reg. Twist	1.08	$1.09	1.17	$1.21		

Terms: Net 30 days. Subject to change without notice.

Domestic Freight Terms are F.O.B. shipping point, freight prepaid our route to points east of the Mississippi River within the continental limits of the United States, for points west of the Mississippi River freight allowed to the Mississippi River crossing nearest purchaser's mill if shipped overland, or port of exit of purchaser's choice east of Mississippi River.

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.

Tennessee Eastman Co.

Effective December 21, 1956

"Estron"* Yarn, Bright or Dull — White

Denier & Filament	Regular Twist Cones	Intermediate Twist Cones	Tubes	Beams	Low Twist Cones	Beams	Zero Twist Tubes	Tricot Beams Spun Twist	Zero Twist
55/13	$1.06	$1.04	$1.02	$1.05	$.98	$.99	$.92½	$.99	$.98½
75/19	1.02	1.00	.98	1.01	.94	.95	.84	.95	....
75/49	1.04	1.02	....	1.03	....	....	....	....	....
100/25	.97	.95	.93	.96	.89	.90	.81	....	....
120/30	.88	.86	.84	.87	.80	.81	....	....	....
150/38	.79	.77	....	.78	.72	.73	.69	....	....
200/50	.75	.73	....	.74	.69	.70	....	....	....
300/75	.71	.69	....	.70	.65	.66	.63	....	....
450/114	.69	.67	....	.68	.63	.64	....	....	....
600/156	.67	.65	....	.66	.62	.63	.63	....	....
900/230	.65	.63	....	.64	....	....	.61	....	....
Heavier	....	....	....	....	....	....	.56	....	....

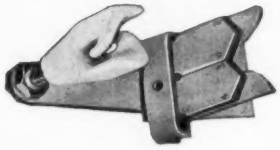
Current Prices—December 19, 1955

"Chromspun"*—Standard Colors (Except Black)

Denier & Filament	Regular Twist Cones	Beams	Intermediate Twist Cones	Beams	Low Twist Cones	Beams
55/13	$1.39	$1.40	$1.37	$1.38	$1.31	$1.32
75/19	1.36	1.37	1.34	1.35	1.28	1.29
100/25	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.29	1.22	1.23
150/38	....	....	1.11	1.12	1.06	1.07
300/75	....	....	1.01	1.02	.97	.98
450/114	....	....	.99	1.00	.95	.96
900/230	....	....	.94	.95	....	....

Current Prices

THREAD CLEANING



Type "F", illustrated, is only one of eight models in the D.F.D. family. Circulars of other types will be sent on request.

This "F" Type Cleaner has recently proved to be the most versatile of the eight different models of D.F.D. Cleaners, owing to its adaptability to the latest models of textile machines. For further information, ask for our brochure on Type "F", The Versatile Cleaner.

The unique D.F.D. system of reversible blades provides four sizes of openings with two blades, ten sizes with three blades and eighteen sizes with four blades. Cleaner designed to create oscillating motion of threads; prevents early cutting of hardened tool steel blades.

Write for Details

COLLINS

SUPPLY & EQUIPMENT CO. 39TH YEAR

1357-97 Monsey Ave. **Scranton 2, Pa.**

Since 1898

Dary Ring Travelers...

THE DARY RING TRAVELER CO.

TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS

LINDSEY L. PHILLIPS, Treasurer, Taunton, Mass.

Consult your friendly Dary Representative:

JOHN H. O'NEILL — Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

JAMES H. CARVER — Box 22, Rutherfordton, N. C.

CRAWFORD "JACK" RHYMER — Box 2261, Greenville, S. C.

The Laurel Leaf

BUSINESS MAGAZINE EDITION

NEW LAUREL POLYLUBE FFN . . .

LAST WORD IN FINISHING AGENTS

Newest member of Laurel's quality line, POLYLUBE FFN—versatile, easy-handling, stable, and semi-permanent—brings a fresh concept to textile finishing practice. A non-ionically dispersed polyethylene emulsion, it has already earned wide approval in actual field use.

For versatility, POLYLUBE FFN can't be beaten. It's an excellent softener and lubricant for cotton, rayon, and synthetic yarns and fabrics. It makes an effective high-speed sewing thread lubricating agent, too. Applied to piece goods, it imparts a soft, springy hand and notably improves the drape of the fabric, enhancing sewing and cutting properties. And, it *materially increases* both tear strength and crease resistance when applied to resin-treated goods.

Laurel POLYLUBE FFN is stable to acids, alkalies, and salts—even in high concentrations. It forms dispersions almost colloidal in particle size, for uniform application and penetration. It does not contain waxes, oils, or other diluents, and remains stable over long periods.

For semi-permanence and ease of handling, POLYLUBE FFN is excellent, too. It is highly resistant to laundering, and may be prepared in either cold or hot water, and applied in a variety of ways.

For a liberal *free* sample and complete directions for use, write us *today*. We know you'll be delighted with this newest member of the Laurel family of quality textile products.

Laurel Brand

Laurel SOAP MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

TIOGA, THOMPSON & ALMOND STS., PHILA. 34, PA.

Warehouses: Paterson, N. J., Chattanooga, Tenn., Charlotte, N. C.

"Chromspun"*—Black

Denier & Filament	Regular Twist Cones	Intermediate Twist Cones	Intermediate Twist Beams	Low Twist & Spun Twist Beams
55/13	$1.19	$1.17	$1.18	$1.12
75/19	1.16	1.14	1.15	1.09
100/25	1.10	1.08	1.09	1.03
150/38	.93	.91	.92	.87
200/50	.87	.85	.86	.82
300/75	.83	.81	.82	.78
450/114	.81	.79	.80	.76
900/230	.76	.74	.75	....

Prices are subject to change without notice.
Prices on special items quoted on request.
Terms: Net 30 days. Payment—U. S. A. dollars.
Transportation charges prepaid or allowed to destination in the United States east of Mississippi River. Seller reserves right to select route and method of shipment. If Buyer requests and Seller agrees to a route or method involving higher than lowest rate Buyer shall pay the excess of transportation cost and tax.
* "Estron" and "Chromspun" are trade-marks of the Eastman Kodak Co.

RAYON STAPLE and TOW

American Viscose Corp.

Current Prices

Rayon Staple

	Bright and Dull
Regular	$ .31
"Viscose 22"	.31
Extra Strength	
1.0 Denier	.34
"Viscose 32A"	.36
"Avisco XL"	
1.0 & 1.5 Deniers	.40
"Avisco Crimped"	
1.25 Denier	.34
3.0 & 5.5 Deniers	.32
8.0 & 15.0 Deniers	.34
"Avisco Super L"	
8.0, 15.0 & 22.0 Deniers	.35
Short Staple Blend	.33

Rayon Tow

Grouped Continuous Filaments (200,000 Total Denier)	
1.5, 3.0 & 5.5 Denier Per Filament	.33
9.0 Denier Per Filament	.35
Grouped Continuous Filaments (4400/300 & 2000/1500)	.65

Prices of other descriptions on request.
Terms: Net 30 days.

American Enka Corp.

Current Prices Effective 1/1/58

Rayon Staple

Regular

	Brt.	Dull
1.5 and 3 denier	$ .31	$ .31

Crimped

8 denier	.34	....
15 denier	.34	.34

Celanese Corp. of America

Current Prices

Effective Dec. 3, 1957

Rayon Tow

	Bright & Dull
1.5, 3, 5.5 D.P.F. Total denier 200,000	.33
8 D.P.F. Total denier 207,000	.35

Terms: Net 30 days. Transportation prepaid or allowed to any destination in U.S.A. East of Mississippi River. Transportation prepaid to any U.S.A. destination West of Mississippi River, but charge is made for the portion of transportation from river crossing nearest customer's location.
Prices subject to change without notice.
All previous prices withdrawn.
Note: Prices on unlisted items can be obtained upon request.
Orders are subject to conditions of sale appearing on our Acknowledgments of Orders.

Courtaulds (Alabama) Inc.

Effective March 7, 1958

Rayon Staple

	Bright	Dull
1½ and 3 denier	$.31	$.31
Available in 1⅛", 1-9/16" and 2".		

Crimped Rayon Staple

3 and 5½ denier	$.32	$.32
Available in 1-9/16" and 3".		
3 denier		.32
Available in 2".		

"Coloray" Spun Dyed Rayon Staple

	1½ Den. 1-9/16"	3 Den. 2"	Price per Lb.
	(Code numbers for color and denier)		
Black	1404	1419	37¢
Tan	8004	8019	39¢
Medium Brown	8804	8819	39¢
Silver Grey	1004	1019	39¢
Mocha	7704	7719	39¢
Spicenut	7804	7819	39¢
Dark Brown	8604	8619	40¢
Aqua	4704	4719	40¢
Rose	5804	5819	40¢
Dawn Pink	5904	5919	40¢
Ecru	7904	7919	40¢
Slate Grey	0804	0819	43¢
Light Blue	4004	4019	44¢
Sulphur	2004	2019	44¢
Nugget	2304	2319	44¢
Apple Green	5104	5119	45¢
Sage	5304	5319	45¢
Crystal Blue	3904	3919	45¢
Peacock Blue	4604	4619	46¢
Medium Blue	4204	4219	48¢
Dark Blue	4404	4419	49¢
Hunter Green	5404	5419	49¢
Indian Yellow	2504	2519	49¢
Pink	6004	6019	50¢
Turquoise	4804	4819	50¢
Malachite Green	5204	5219	51¢
Red	7004	7019	56¢

(In addition to the above, Black is also available in:
1½ den. 1⅛" (1401) 3 den. 1-9/16" (1416)
3 den. 1⅛" (1413) 5½ den. 3" (1429)

"CORVAL" Man-made, cross-linked, cellulosic staple, Bright and Dull, 1½, 3 and 5½ denier ..... $.40 per lb.
"TOPEL" Man-made, cross-linked, cellulosic staple, Bright and Dull, 1½, 3 and 5½ denier ..... $.34 per lb.
Terms: Net 30 days f.o.b. LeMoyne, Alabama; Minimum transportation allowed to points in U.S.A. east of Mississippi River.

The Hartford Rayon Co.

Div. Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc.

Rayon Staple

Effective January 1, 1958

REGULAR

1.5 denier Bright 1½"	.31
5½ denier Bright 1½", 3" and 4½"	.32

VISCALON 66 (Crimped)

8 denier 3" Bright	.34
15 denier 3" Bright	.34
15 denier 3" Dull	.34

"KOLORBON"—Solution Dyed Rayon Staple—3" and 6"

	8 Denier Bright	15 Denier Dull	15 Denier Bright
Cloud Grey	45¢	45¢	....
Sandalwood	45¢	45¢	....
Nutria	45¢	45¢	....
Sea Green	45¢	45¢	....
Mint Green	45¢	45¢	....
Champagne	45¢	45¢	....
Cafe Brown	55¢	....	55¢
Midnight Black	45¢	....	45¢
Gold	48¢	48¢	....
Turquoise	45¢	45¢	....
Melon	48¢	48¢	....
Capri Blue	45¢	45¢	....
Charcoal Grey	45¢	45¢	....
Coco	46¢	46¢	....
Sable	47¢	....	47¢
Tangerine	58¢	....	58¢
Chinese Red	59¢	....	59¢
Larkspur Blue	45¢	45¢	....
Royal Blue	55¢	....	55¢
Lemon Peel	46¢	46¢	46¢
Kelly Green	46¢	46¢	46¢
Bitter Green	55¢	....	55¢

Terms: Net 30 days. Prices are quoted f.o.b. shipping point, lowest cost of transportation allowed, or prepaid. To points West of the Mississippi, lowest cost of transportation allowed to the Mississippi River crossing.

North American Rayon Corporation

Current Prices

Rayon Staple

High Tenacity	Bright
No. 1 (Unshrunk)	
1, 1.5 & 3 deniers	.40
No. 2 (Preshrunk)	
1, 1.5 & 3 deniers	.40

Rayon Tow

2200 denier, 1.0 and 1.5 D/F	57.5
4400 denier, 1.0 and 1.5 D/F	47.5

ACETATE STAPLE and TOW

Celanese Corp. of America

Current Prices

Effective March 17, 1958

(Most Deniers Available in Bright or Dull Luster)

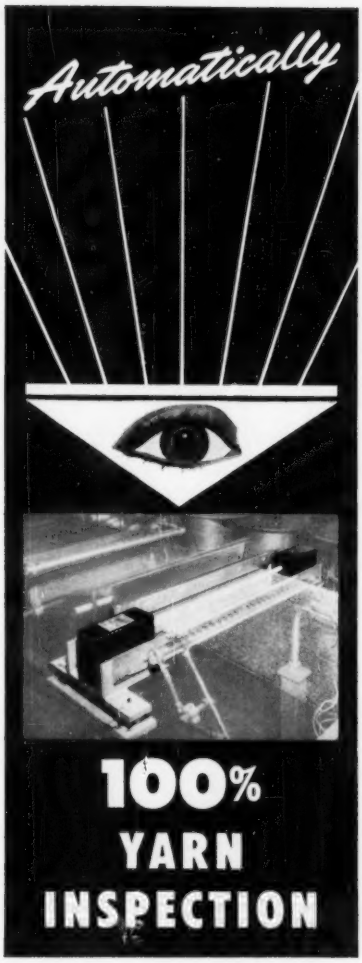
Staple

Celanese Acetate Staple	
2, 3, 5.5, 8, 12 & 17 Denier (Regular Crimp, Type HC, Type D)	$.36
35 Denier	.38
50 Denier	.40
Type F—5.5, 8, 12, 17 Denier	.35
Type K—(Available under Celanese License Agreement)	.39
⅝" to 7/8" length (All Deniers)	.03 (Premium)
35 Denier Flat Filament Acetate	.40
Non-Textile Acetate Fibers	.28*

Tow (Celatow)

2, 3, 5.5, 8, 12 & 17 Denier	$.37
35 Denier	.40
50 Denier	.42

Terms: Net 30 days. Transportation prepaid or allowed to any destination in U.S.A. east of Mississippi River. Transportation prepaid to any U.S.A. destination west of Mississippi River, but charge is made for the portion of transportation from river crossing nearest customer's location.
Prices subject to change without notice.
All previous prices withdrawn.
* No transportation allowed (F.O.B. shipping point.)
Note: Prices on unlisted items can be obtained upon request.



...with the Lindly
Automatic Yarn Inspector

Take all the guesswork out of yarn inspection with the new standard of yarn quality—THE LINDLY COUNT.

The Lindly Automatic Yarn Inspector counts every fault... provides a stop motion, set to your tolerances. You determine quality, measure it in terms of THE LINDLY COUNT.

Lindly Automatics pay for themselves in a short time, go on adding to your profits for years.

Inquire about the family of Lindly Automatics, built to cut your costs, boost your quality.

It Pays to Know LINDLY the Lindly Count

LINDLY & COMPANY, INC.
248 HERRICKS ROAD
MINEOLA, NEW YORK

Victor Ring Traveler Moves

Victor Ring Traveler Division of Saco-Lowell Shops has transferred its southern office and stockroom from 914 East Franklin Ave., Gastonia, N. C., to a new location on Whitehorse Road, Greenville, S. C. The new location provides more space for expansion of stockroom facilities required to meet increased demand for Victor Travelers in southern mills, according to Saco-Lowell.

The Greenville office will be headquarters for Victor's southern sales manager, Walter L. Hudson and the company's staff of salesmen.

Masland Buys Yarn Plant

C. H. Masland & Sons has acquired spinning equipment located in the former United Yarn Division plant, until recently operated by Mohasco Industries, Inc., at Brockton, Mass. Masland took possession of the plant in mid-August and began operations shortly thereafter. Daniel L. Masland, director of the Masland Spinning Division at Wakefield, R. I., supervises the Brockton plant.

Consultant Firm Moves

Werner Textile Consultants has moved to new headquarters at 1430 Broadway, New York City. The company's planning and research departments will be maintained at Larchmont, N. Y., with Atlantic, Ga., continuing to serve as a field office.

Opens New York Office

Daniel Construction Co., one of the largest industrial general contractors in the South, has opened offices at 375 Park Ave., New York City. Recent work by the company includes erection of seven synthetic fiber plants. The office represents increased effort by Daniel to provide information and assistance to companies presently located in the North that are considering expansion.

Celanese Fabric Library

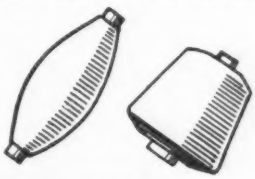
Cutters, stores and editors have been invited by Celanese Corp. to make use of the firm's fabric library on the 12th floor at 180 Madison Ave., New York City. Elizabeth Stout is in charge of the two-year old library. Converters and mills—to protect each other—cannot be accommodated at the library, Celanese reports.

In the library is a comprehensive collection of fabrics of all Celanese fibers. In addition, there are many new textures and weaves in fabrics woven in combination with other fibers, both synthetic and natural. *For further information write the editors.*

(Continued on Page 81)

DYERS
and
THROWSTERS
OVER 35 YEARS
EXPERIENCE

HOFFNER
RAYON CO.
THE COMPLETE PACKAGE



THROWING
DYEING
PACKAGING

GENERAL OFFICES
General Offices at Belgrade and Ontario Streets, Philadelphia 34, Pennsylvania. Plants at Philadelphia and Quakertown, Pennsylvania.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES
Shannonhouse & Wetzell
Johnston Bldg. Charlotte, N. C.
The Tillinghast-Stiles Co.
Providence, R. I. Chicago, Ill.
R. C. Osborne & Co.
Broad St. & Allegheny Ave. Phila. 32, Pa.
Carl L. Miller
808 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Utica, N. Y.

Orders are subject to conditions of sale appearing on our acknowledgments of orders.

Celanese Corp. of America

Current Prices

Effective March 17, 1958

(Most Deniers Available in Bright or Dull Luster)

Arnel Triacetate Staple and Tow

Arnel Triacetate Staple	Bright & Dull
2.5 Individual Denier	$.55
5.0 Individual Denier	.55
Arnel Triacetate Tow	
2.5 Individual Denier 114,000 Total Denier	$.60
5.0 Individual Denier 90,000 Total Denier or 180,000 Total Denier	.60

Packaged on Ball Warps

Terms: Net 30 days. Transportation prepaid or allowed to any destination in U.S.A. east of Mississippi River. Transportation prepaid to any U.S.A. destination west of Mississippi River, but charge is made for the portion of transportation from river crossing nearest customer's location.

Prices subject to change without notice.

All previous prices withdrawn.

Note: Prices on unlisted items can be obtained upon request.

Orders are subject to conditions of sale appearing on our acknowledgments of orders.

NON CELLULOSIC YARN

NYLON

Allied Chemical Corporation

Caprolan®†

Effective May 20, 1958

Denier	Filament	Turn/In.	Twist	Type**	Package	1st Grade Price/Lb.
560	32	1	Z	HB	Aluminum Tube	$1.39
840	136	½	Z	HBT	Aluminum Tube	1.20
840	136	½	Z	HBT	Beams	1.20
Heavy Yarn						
2100	408	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	$1.18
2100	112	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.20
2500	408	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.18
3360	544	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.17
4200	680	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.17
4200	224	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.19
5000	816	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.17
5000	280	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.19
5800	952	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.17
7500	1224	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.16
10000	1632	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.16
15000	2448	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.16

Terms—Net 30 days.

Prices subject to change without notice.

All prices quoted F.O.B. Shipping Point.

Following are invoiced as a separate item.

Bobbins—45 cents each.

Aluminum Tubes—40 cents each.

Beams—$220.00 each.

Cradles for Beams—$53.00.

B—Bright.
H—High Tenacity.
T—Heat Stabilized.

* Paper Tubes non-returnable, no charge.

** Type is used to describe luster and tenacity

Lowest freight cost prepaid or allowed east of Mississippi River, for points west of the Mississippi River freight allowed to the Mississippi River crossing nearest purchaser's mill if shipped overland, or port of exit of purchaser's choice east of Mississippi River.

† Allied Chemical's polyamide fiber.

American Enka Corporation

Enka Nylon Yarn Prices

Effective August 19, 1958

Den/Fil	Twist	Luster	Type	Tenacity	Pkg.	Net Wt. Pkg.	Price/Pound Std.	Price/Pound Sub.
15 monofil	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9504	Normal	Pirn	1 lb.	$5.25	$5.00
15 monofil	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9506	Normal	Pirn	2 lb.	5.25	5.00
15 monofil	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9508	Normal	Beam	....	5.36	....
15 monofil	0.5Z	Dull	9512	Normal	Pirn	1 lb.	5.30	5.05
15 monofil	0.5Z	Dull	9514	Normal	Pirn	2 lb.	5.30	5.05
15 monofil	0.5Z	Dull	9516	Normal	Beam	....	5.41	....
15/2	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9518	Normal	Pirn	1 lb.	7.37	6.70
18/2	0.5Z	Semi-dull	....	Normal	Pirn	....	6.65	6.10
20 monofil	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9524	Normal	Pirn	1 lb.	4.95	4.50
20/2	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9478	Normal	Pirn	1 lb.	5.55	5.05
30/4	0.5Z	Semi-dull	....	Normal	Pirn	....	2.62	2.42
30/6	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9466	Normal	Pirn	2 lb.	2.36	2.21
30/6—tails	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9464	Normal	Pirn	2 lb.	2.36	2.21
40/8—tails	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9448	Normal	Pirn	2 lb.	2.01	1.91
40/8	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9452	Normal	Pirn	2 lb.	2.01	1.91
40/8	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9456	Normal	Beam	....	2.11	....
40/10—tails	0.5Z	Dull	9502	Normal	Pirn	2 lb.	2.06	1.96
40/10	0.5Z	Dull	9526	Normal	Beam	....	2.16	....
50/13	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9442	Normal	Pirn	2 lb.	1.91	1.76
70/32	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9622	Normal	Pirn	2 lb.	1.71	1.66
100/32	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9652	Normal	Pirn	2 lb.	1.65	1.60
200/16	0.6Z	Bright	9826	Normal	Cone	4 lb.	1.49	1.44
200/16	0.5Z	Bright	9828	Normal	Beam	....	1.54	....
200/34	0.6Z	Bright	9832	Normal	Cone	4 lb.	1.49	1.44
200/34	0.5Z	Bright	9824	Normal	Beam	....	1.54	....

Pirns charged at $.25 or $.45 each, depending on type. Deposit refunded upon return of pirn in good condition. Cones are non-returnable. Beams and cradles are deposit carriers and remain property of American Enka Corporation.

Terms: Net 30 days. Minimum common carrier transportation charges will be pre-paid and absorbed to the first destination on or east of the Mississippi River. In pre-paying transportation charges, seller reserves the right to select the carrier used.

The Chemstrand Corp.

Current Prices

Effective June 2, 1958

Denier	Filament	Twist	Type*	Package	Standard Price/Lb.	Second Price/Lb.
10	1	O	SD	Bobbins	$8.42	$7.81
15	1	O	SD	Bobbins	5.25	5.00
15	1	O	SD	Spools	5.36	....
15	1	O	D	Bobbins	5.30	5.00
15	1	O	D	Spools	5.41	....
20	7	Z	D	Bobbins	2.96	2.61
30	10	Z	SD	Bobbins	2.36	2.21
30	10	Z	D	Bobbins	2.41	2.21
30	10	Z	HSD	Bobbins	2.36	2.21
30	26	Z	SD	Bobbins	2.49	2.21
40	7	Z	SD	Bobbins	2.11	1.81
40	10	Z	SD	Bobbins	2.01	1.91
40	13	Z	SD	Bobbins	2.01	1.91
40	13	O	SD	Draw Wind	2.01	1.91
40	13	Z	SD	Spools	2.11	....
40	13	Z	D	Bobbins	2.06	1.96
40	13	Z	D	Spools	2.16	....
50	17	Z	SD	Bobbins	1.91	1.76
50	17	Z	SD	Draw Wind	1.91	1.76
70	34	Z	SD	Bobbins	1.71	1.66
70	34	O	SD	Draw Wind	1.71	1.66
70	34	Z	SD	Spools	1.81	....
70	34	Z	B	Bobbins	1.71	1.66
70	34	O	B	Draw Wind	1.71	1.66
70	34	Z	D	Bobbins	1.76	1.66
70	34	Z	D	Spools	1.86	....
70	34	Z	HB	Bobbins	1.76	1.66
80	26	Z	SD	Bobbins	1.71	1.56
100	34	Z	SD	Bobbins	1.65	1.60
100	34	Z	SD	Spools	1.75	....
100	34	Z	HB	Bobbins	1.70	1.60
140	68	Z	SD	Bobbins	1.60	1.55
140	68	Z	SD	Spools	1.70	....
140	68	Z	B	Bobbins	1.60	1.55
200	34	Z	B	Bobbins	1.49	1.44
200	34	O	B	Draw Wind	1.49	1.44
210	34	Z	HB	Bobbins	1.49	1.44
210	34	O	HB	Draw Wind	1.49	1.44
210	34	Z	HB	Spools	1.54	....
210	34	Z	HB	Beams	1.54	....
210	34	Z	RHB	Bobbins	1.59	1.54
260	17	Z	HB	Bobbins	1.49	1.39
260	17	Z	HB	Spools	1.54	....
420	68	Z	HB	Bobbins	1.39	1.29
520	34	Z	HB	Bobbins	1.39	1.29
630	102	Z	HB	Bobbins	1.39	1.29
780	51	Z	HB	Bobbins	1.39	1.29
840	140	Z	HB	Beams	1.20	1.10
840	140	Z	HB	Tubes	1.20	1.10
840	140	O	HB	Draw Wind	1.20	1.10
840	140	Z	RHB	Beams	1.20	1.10
840	140	Z	RHB	Tubes	1.20	1.10
1040	68	Z	SD	Tubes	1.24	....
1040	68	Z	HB	Tubes	1.24	....
1680	280	Z	HB	Tubes	1.20	....
2080	136	Z	SD	Tubes	1.20	....
15120	2520	Z	RHB	Tubes	1.16	....

* *Types*: D—Dull; SD—Semi-dull; B—Bright; H—High tenacity.

Bobbins are invoiced at 25¢ or 45¢ each, depending on type; tubes are invoiced at 40¢ each; spools invoiced at $77.00 and $95.00 depending on type; and beams and crates for beams are invoiced at $220 and $25 respectively.

Prices subject to change without notice.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Textile Fibers Dept.

Current Prices

Nylon Yarn

Denier & Filament	Turns/Inch & Twist	Type	Package	1st Grade	2nd Grade
7-1	0	200	Bobbin	$9.47	$8.82
10-1	0	200	Bobbin	8.42	7.82
12-1	0	200	Bobbin	7.35	6.85
15-1	0	200	Beam	5.36	....
15-1	0	200	Bobbin	5.25	5.00
15-1	0	680	Beam	5.41	....
15-1	0	680	Bobbin	5.30	5.00
20-1	0	200	Bobbin	4.95	4.50
14-2	0.2Z	200	Bobbin	7.90	7.30
17-2	0.2Z	200	Bobbin	7.05	6.50
20-2	0.2Z	200	Bobbin	5.55	5.05
15-3	0.2Z	200	Bobbin	6.10	5.60
21-3	0.2Z	200	Bobbin	5.48	5.05
20-7	0.5Z	200	Bobbin	2.91	2.61
20-7	0.5Z	200	Beam	3.02	....
20-7	0.5Z	680	Bobbin	2.96	2.61
20-7	0.5Z	680	Beam	3.07	....
20-20	0.7Z	209	Bobbin	6.00	....
28-4	0.2Z	200	Bobbin	2.81	2.61
30-10	0.5Z	200	Bobbin	2.36	2.21
30-10	0.5Z	200	Tricot Bms.	2.46	....
30-10	0.5Z	680	Bobbin	2.41	2.21
30-10	0.5Z	680	Tricot Bms.	2.51	....
30-26	0.5Z	200	Bobbin	2.49	2.21
40-1	0	100	Bobbin	4.03	3.75
40-7	0.5Z	200	Bobbin	2.11	1.91
40-13	0.5Z	200	Bobbin	2.01	1.91
40-13	0.5Z	200	Tricot Bms.	2.11	....
40-13	0.5Z	400	Bobbin	2.13	1.90
40-13	0.5Z	680	Bobbin	2.06	1.96
40-13	0.5Z	680	Tricot Bms.	2.16	....
40-34	0.5Z	200	Bobbin	2.21	1.81
50-10	0.5Z	200	Bobbins	2.11	1.76
50-17	0.5Z	200	Bobbin	1.91	1.76
50-17	0	200	Tubes	1.91	1.76
50-17	0.5Z	680	Bobbin	2.01	1.76
60-20	0.5Z	200	Bobbin	1.82	1.65
70-17	0.5Z	200	Bobbin	1.71	1.66
70-34	0	100	Tubes	1.71	1.66
70-34	0.5Z	100/200	Bobbin	1.71	1.66
70-34	0	200	Tubes	1.71	1.66
70-34	0.5Z	280	Bobbin	1.71	1.66
70-34	0.5Z	300	Bobbin	1.76	1.66
70-34	0.5Z	680	Bobbin	1.76	1.66
70-34	0	680	Tubes	1.76	1.66

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ATLANTIC "hits the mark" for color accuracy every time!

YARN DYEING

Rayon • Nylon • Acetate • Stretch Yarns
Cakes • Packages • Skeins

Custom-matched colors. Large dye batches.
Any degree of color fastness. Packaged as desired.
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Atlantic
Rayon Corporation

125 WEST 41st ST., NEW YORK 36, LONGACRE 3-4200
PLANT: 86 CRARY ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Dynel Uranium Ore Filters

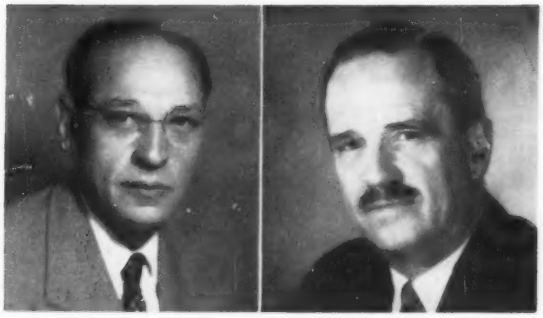
Use of dynel filter fabrics in the refining of uranium ore has resulted in reduced material labor costs at Canadian mining and milling firms, according to Union Carbide, manufacturer of Dynel. Mill officials reported continuous-on-the-job use of Dynel fabrics in filters provide from two to four times more performance life than any other type of fabric used previously. In many cases, the Dynel fabrics have given three months of service compared to an average life of but three weeks for other fabrics, Union Carbide said. Dynel's positive resistance to chemical action and abrasion plus its wet strength are said to be the chief reasons cited for its use in refining uranium ore. *For further information write the editors.*

Non-Chlorine Retentive Cottons

Spring Mills, Inc., has introduced new non-chlorine retentive whites which are available in a wide variety of cottons including broadcloth, sateens and textured cottons. Formerly, according to Spring Mills, resin-treated whites, popular since the inception of "little or no iron cottons," could not withstand chlorine bleaches, and were discolored and often frayed upon coming into contact with chlorine. *For further information write the editors.*

New Louver Fabrics

LouverDrape has announced that a series of four especially woven designer fabrics is available for vertical louver use. The fabrics, the Drapery-Weave group, are of semi-textured weave and admit a soft, filtered light. As is the case with other fabrics in the LouverDrape line, all are dust and dirt resistant, colorfast, stretchproof and shrinkproof. *For further information write the editors.*



M. P. Epstein G. I. Rounds

Industrial Promotes Rounds

George I. Rounds has been appointed vice president in charge of marketing of Industrial Rayon Corp. He succeeds M. P. Epstein who relinquished his executive duties Sept. 1st as a step in keeping with his planned decision to retire at the year end. Epstein will serve the company in a consulting capacity.

Rounds will have his headquarters in the company's general offices in Cleveland and will be responsible for all sales, market development and sales service activities. The company's knitted fabric, textile yarn and nylon staple sales offices will remain in New York where the company will also continue to maintain market development and sales service staffs.

Rounds, who has been the company's tire cord sales manager since 1948, joined its predecessor, the Industrial Fibre Co., in Cleveland in 1923.

over a barrel by late yarn shipments?

Malina delivers when promised... from the country's largest selection of

RAYON • NYLON • ACETATE YARNS
graded and inferiors—all put ups.
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supported and unsupported
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COMPANY

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125 WEST 41st STREET, NEW YORK 36, LOngacre 3-4200

80-26	0.5Z	200	Bobbin	1.71	1.56
90-26	0.5Z	200	Bobbin	1.76	1.66
90-44	0.5Z	200	Bobbin	1.86	1.76
100-34	0.5Z	200	Bobbin	1.65	1.60
100-34	0.5Z	300	Bobbin	1.70	1.60
100-34	0	300	Tubes	1.70	1.60
100-34	0.5Z	680	Bobbin	1.70	1.60
100-50	0.5Z	200	Bobbin	1.71	1.60
140-68	0.5Z	100	Bobbins	1.60	1.55
140-68	0	200	Tubes	1.60	1.55
140-68	0.5Z	200	Bobbin	1.60	1.55
140-68	0.5Z	300	Bobbin	1.65	1.55
200-20	1Z	100	Bobbin	1.49	1.44
200-34	0	100	Tubes	1.49	1.44
200-34	0.7Z	100	Bobbin	1.49	1.44
200-34	0.7Z	680	Bobbin	1.54	1.44
200-68	0.7Z	200	Bobbin	1.56	1.46
210-34	0	300	Tubes	1.49	1.44
210-34	0.7Z	300	Bobbin	1.49	1.44
210-34	0.7Z	300	Beam	1.54	....
210-34	0.7Z	330	Bobbin	1.59	1.44
260-17	1Z	300	Bobbin	1.49	1.39
400-68	0.7Z	100	Bobbin	1.39	1.29
420-68	1Z	300	Bobbin	1.39	1.29
520-34	1Z	300	Bobbin	1.39	1.29
780-51	1Z	300	Bobbin	1.39	1.29
800-140	0.5Z	100	Bobbin	1.39	1.29
840-140	0.5Z	300/700	Al. Tbs	1.20	1.13
840-140	0.5Z	300/700	Beam	1.20	....
1680-280	0.5Z	300/700	Al. Tbs	1.20	1.13
1680-280	0.5Z	300/700	Beam	1.20	....

Color-Sealed Yarn

Denier & Filament	Turns/Inch & Twist	Type	Package	1st Grade	2nd Grade
30-10	0.5Z	140	Bobbin	$2.71	$2.56
40-13	0.5Z	140	Bobbin	2.36	2.16
70-34	0.5Z	140	Bobbin	2.06	2.01
100-34	0.5Z	140	Bobbin	2.00	1.95
100-34	0	140	Tubes	2.00	1.95
200-34	0.7Z	140	Bobbin	1.84	1.79
260-17	1Z	140	Bobbin	1.84	1.79

Industrial Yarn				Price/Lb.
2520-420	0	300/700	Paper Tube	$1.18
4200-700	0	300/700	Paper Tube	1.17
5040-840	0	300/700	Paper Tube	1.17
7560-1260	0	300/700	Paper Tube	1.16
10080-1680	0	300/700	Paper Tube	1.16
15120-2520	0	300/700	Paper Tube	1.16

These prices are subject to change without notice. Terms: Net 30 Days.

Types

Type 100—Bright, normal tenacity.
Type 140—Bright, color-sealed, black, normal tenacity.
Type 200—Semidull, normal tenacity.
Type 209—Semidull, normal tenacity, improved light durability and dye light fastness.
Type 300—Bright, high tenacity.
Type 330—Bright, high tenacity, more heat & light resistant.
Type 400—Semidull, high tenacity.
Type 680—Dull, normal tenacity.
Type 700—Bright, high tenacity.

Freight Terms—Terms are F.O.B. shipping point, freight prepaid our route to points east of the Mississippi River within the continental limits of the United States, for points west of the Mississippi River freight allowed to the Mississippi River crossing nearest purchaser's mill if shipped overland, or port of exit of purchaser's choice east of Mississippi River.

Following are invoiced as a separate item.
Bobbins—25 cents or 45 cents depending on type
Aluminum Tube—40¢ each
Draw Winder Tubes—$.70 or $1.00 depending on type
Tire Cord Beams—$220.00 each
Cradles for Tire Cord Beams—$115.00 each
Tricot Beams—$95.00 each
Cradles for Tricot Beams—$130.00 each
(Beams and Cradles are deposit carriers and remain the property of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.)

POLYESTER

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Textile Fibers Dept.

Current Prices

"Dacron"*

Denier & Filament	Turns/Inch	Luster	Type*	Tubes 1st Gr.
30-14	0	Bright	55	$2.81
30-20	0	Semidull	56	2.81
40-27	0	Semidull	56	2.41
40-27	0	Bright	55	2.41
40-27	0	Dull	57	2.46
70-34	0	Semidull	56	2.01
70-14	0	Bright	55	2.01
70-34	0	Bright	55	2.01
70-34	0	Dull	57	2.06
100-34	0	Semidull	56	1.94
140-27	0	Bright	55	1.89
150-34	0	Semidull	56	1.91
220-50	0	Bright	51	1.84
250-50	0	Bright	55	1.86
1100-250	0	Semidull	59	1.50
1100-250	0	Bright	51	1.50
1100-250	0	Bright	52	1.50

Terms: Net 30 Days.

Domestic Freight Terms are F.O.B. shipping point, freight prepaid our route to points east of the Mississippi River within the continental limits of the United States, for points west of the Mississippi River freight allowed to the Mississippi River crossing nearest purchaser's mill if shipped overland, or port of exit of purchaser's choice east of Mississippi River.

Yarn Types

* Type:
Type 51—Bright, high tenacity.
Type 52—Bright, high tenacity.
Type 55—Bright, normal tenacity.
Type 56—Semidull, normal tenacity.
Type 57—Dull, normal tenacity.
Type 59—Semidull, high tenacity.

Tubes are invoiced as a separate item at $.70 each.

* "DACRON" is DuPont's registered trade-mark for its polyester fiber.

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.

Tennessee Eastman Co.

Effective September 15, 1958

"Kodel"*

1½ denier	$1.60
3 and 4½ denier	1.50

Terms: Net 30 days.

SARAN FIBERS

The Saran Yarns Company — Odenton, Maryland

The Hall Company (Selling Agent)

41 East 42 Street, New York 17, N. Y. (Oxford 7-8996)

Current Prices:

CONTINUOUS FILAMENT

Type	Twist p. i.	Natural	Colors
1240/10	3	$1.32	$1.37
750/20*	3	1.75	1.80

* For filter fabrics and other industrial purposes only.

F.O.B. Odenton, Maryland.

Terms: Net 30 days.

NON CELLULOSIC STAPLE & TOW ACRYLIC

The Chemstrand Corp.

Current Prices

"Acrilan"*

Effective October 1, 1957

	Regular Acrilan	Acrilan 16
2.0 denier Semi-Dul and Bright staple & tow	$1.24	$1.24
2.5 denier Hi-Bulk Bright and Semi-dull staple and tow	1.16	1.16
3.0 denier Bright & Semi-dull staple & tow	1.16	1.16
5.0 denier Bright & Semi-dull staple & tow	1.16	1.16
8.0 denier Bright & Semi-dull staple	1.16	1.16
15.0 denier Bright & Semi-dull staple	1.01	1.05

Terms: Net 30 days. Freight prepaid to points east of the Mississippi River

* "Acrilan" is Chemstrand's registered trademark for its acrylic fiber.

The Dow Chemical Company

Textile Fibers Department

Current Prices

"Zefran"*

2.0 denier Semidull & Bright—Staple only	$1.33
3.0 denier Semidull & Bright—Staple only	1.28
6.0 denier Semidull & Bright—Staple only	1.20

Terms: Net 30 days.

Transportation Terms: F.O.B. shipping point—Freight prepaid our route to points east of the Mississippi River within the continental limits of the U. S., for points west of the Mississippi River crossing nearest purchaser's mill if shipped overland or port of exit of purchaser's choice east of the Mississippi River.

* "Zefran" is Dow's registered trademark for its acrylic alloy fiber.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Textile Fibers Dept.

Current Prices

"Orlon"** Acrylic Staple & Tow

Type 42	1st Grade
1.0 Denier Semidull & Bright—Staple only	$1.48
2.0 Denier Semidull & Bright	1.33
3.0 Denier Semidull & Bright	1.28
3.0 Denier Semidull Color-sealed Black	1.63
6.0 Denier Semidull & Bright	1.20
6.0 Denier Color-sealed Black	1.55
4.5 Denier Semidull	1.20
10.0 Denier Semidull	1.20

Tow—Total Denier 470,000
Staple Lengths—1½", 2", 2½", 3", 4½"
High Shrinkage Staple same price as Regular Staple

Type 39 $1.06
This product is designed for *woolen system spinning* and is a blend of deniers (average 4.2) with a variable cut length.

Type 39A $1.14
This product is designed for *woolen system spinning* and is a blend of predominately fine deniers (average 2.4) with a variable cut length.

Type 39B $1.01
This product is designed for *woolen system spinning* and is a blend of predominately heavy deniers (average 6.5) with a variable cut length.

F.O.B. Shipping Point—Freight prepaid our route to points east of the Mississippi River within the continental limits of the United States, for points west of the Mississippi River freight allowed to the Mississippi River crossing nearest purchaser's mill if shipped overland, or port of exit of purchaser's choice east of Mississippi River.

Terms: Net 30 Days.

** "ORLON" is DuPont's registered trade-mark for its acrylic fiber.

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.

Tennessee Eastman Co.

Effective November 15, 1956

"Verel"*

Deniers	Dull and Bright
2, 3, 5 and 8	$1.10 per pound

News (Cont. from Page 77)

John A. Kittrell has been named manager of American Viscose Corp.'s acetate plant in Meadville, Pa. Other appointments at the plant include **Harley J. Morris**, technical adviser to Mr. Kittrell; **William K. Mohney**, technical superintendent; **Anderson C. Nalley, Jr.**, head of the Processing Department; and **Joseph M. Hoegerl**, chief control chemist.

In the company's Fibers Division, **Paul G. Woodward** has been named manufacturing coordinator and **Millard W. Redford** has become manager of production planning.

C. L. Hayden

Claude L. Hayden has been named to the newly created post of general district sales manager for American Enka Corp.

Dr. T. W. DeWitt has become director of the basic research department at Chemstrand Corp. Other research appointments include: **Dr. C. J. Stehman**, director, exploratory research department; **A. B. Craig**, director, products research department; **Dr. R. W. Work**, manager, technical research; **W. R. Crabtree**, staff administrator, **Dr. B. A. Morehead**, section head, new product section; **Dr. J. B. Ballentine**, section head, nylon; and **Dr. P. H. Hobson**, section head, Acrilan.

L. Grindrod

C. E. McElwee has retired from his service with the Philadelphia sales staff of Franklin Process Co., division of Indian Head Mills, Inc. He had joined the company in 1932. The positon vacated by Mr. McElwee has been taken over by **Leonard Grindrod.**

John H. Hennessey, Jr. has joined the Textile Chemicals Division of Polymer Industries, Inc. as a technical advisor in field service and **Armand L. Greenhall** has joined the division's laboratory staff to do work in product development.

L. A. Root

Lewis A. Root has been appointed sales manager of Lindly & Co.

Fred N. Roberts has been appointed to the newly created position of coordinator of market research at National Starch Products, Inc.

Conrad Hohing has been appointed quality control superintendent for Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.

J. K. Watson

J. Kimball Watson has been elected vice president of Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.

N. H. Sherman has been put in charge of new product development of Dawbarn Brothers' new sales office in Montclair, N. J., and **M. Jack Rinehart, Jr.** has become sales representative at that office.

R. Michael Turner Co. has become exclusive sales representative for Stedco Southern, Inc., subsidiary of Steel Heddle Manufacturing Co., serving South Carolina and Augusta, Georgia.

Deaths

Robert J. Freitag, retired vice president and treasurer of Steel Heddle Manufacturing Co., on August 12. Mr. Freitag, who was 83, retired from the company in 1950 after 40 years of service. Born in Switzerland, he was a graduate of the Textile Institute of Zurich.

Lubriplate No. 630-2 is a high temperature, extreme pressure, water-repellent, grease type lubricant. Ideal for the general lubrication of Industrial, Automotive, Construction, Farm and Marine Equipment. Lubriplate Grease Gun Cartridges provide an easy, quick, economical means of application. Prevent the waste and mess of hand filling. Packed 10 Cartridges in a handy carrying carton.

REGARDLESS OF THE SIZE AND TYPE OF YOUR MACHINERY, LUBRIPLATE LUBRICANTS WILL IMPROVE ITS OPERATION AND REDUCE MAINTENANCE

For nearest LUBRIPLATE distributor see Classified Telephone Directory. Write for free "LUBRIPLATE DATA BOOK"... a valuable treatise on lubrication. LUBRIPLATE DIVISION, Fiske Brothers Refining Company, Newark 5, N. J. or Toledo 5, Ohio.

Prices are subject to change without notice.
Terms: Net 30 days. Payment—U. S. A. dollars.
Transportation charges prepaid or allowed to destination in the United States east of the Mississippi River. Seller reserves the right to select route and method of shipment. If buyer requests and seller agrees to a route or method involving higher than lowest rate buyer shall pay the excess of transportation cost and tax.
* "Verel" is a trade-mark of the Eastman Kodak Co.

Union Carbide Chemicals Co.

Div. Union Carbide Corp.
Textile Fibers Dept.
Effective October 1, 1957

Dynel Staple & Tow

Natural Dynel	
3, 6, and 12 Denier, Staple and Tow	1.10 per lb.
24 Denier, Staple and Tow	1.05 per lb.
Dynel Spun with Light Colors: Whitened, Blond, or Gray	
3 and 6 Denier, Staple and Tow	1.30 per lb.
Dynel Spun with Dark Colors: Black, Charcoal, and Brown	
3 and 6 Denier, Staple and Tow	1.40 per lb.
Dynel Type 63 Bulking Fiber (3 Denier only)	Add $.05 per lb. to above prices

Prices are quoted f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va.

NYLON

American Enka Corp.

Effective August 19, 1958

Enka Nylon (Nylon Six Staple)

Denier	Luster	Length (Inches)	Price per pound
3	semi-dull	1⅛, 1½, 2, 2⅝, 3, 4½	$1.28
6	bright	3, 4½	1.28
8	bright	2⅝	1.15
10	bright	3	1.08
15	bright	3	1.08
15	semi-dull	3	1.08

Deniers and lengths of staple not listed above are available upon special request.
Terms: Net 30 days. Minimum common carrier transportation charges will be prepaid and absorbed to the first destination on or east of the Mississippi River. In prepaying transportation charges, seller reserves the right to select the carrier used.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Textile Fibers Dept.
Current Prices

Nylon Staple and Tow

Denier	Type	Staple Lengths	Tow Bundle	1st. Grade Price/Lb.	2nd Grade Staple Only
1.5	200	1½"—4½"	None made	$1.33	$1.18
1.5	201	1½"—4½"	None made	1.35	1.20
3.0	100/200	1½"—4½"	430M	1.28	1.13
3.0	101/201	1½"—4½"	455M	1.30	1.15
6.0	100	1½"—4½"	330M	1.28	1.13
6.0	101	1½"—4½"	345M	1.30	1.15
15.0	100	1½"—6½"	425M	1.08	....
15.0	101	1½"—6½"	None made	1.10	....
15.0	600	1½"—6½"	425M	1.10	....
15.0	601	1½"—6½"	None made	1.12	....

Staple lengths are restricted to the range shown opposite each denier above. The actual cut lengths within these ranges are as follows:

1⅛, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4½ and 6½

Types

Type 100 Bright, normal tenacity, not heatset.
Type 101 Bright, normal tenacity, heatset.
Type 200 Semidull, normal tenacity, not heatset.
Type 201 Semidull, normal tenacity, heatset
Type 600 Dull normal tenacity, not heatset.
Type 601 Dull normal tenacity, heatset.
These prices are subject to changes without notice.
Terms—Net 30 Days.
Freight Terms—Terms are F.O.B. shipping point, freight prepaid our route to points east of the Mississippi River within the continental limits of the United States, for points west of the Mississippi River freight allowed to the Mississippi River crossing nearest purchaser's mill if shipped overland, or port of exit of purchaser's choice east of Mississippi River.

Industrial Rayon Corp.

Effective August 18, 1958

Nylon Staple

1.5 denier	$1.33 per lb.
2, 3 and 6 denier	1.28 per lb.
8 denier	1.15 per lb.
15 and 22 denier	1.08 per lb.

Bright, semi-dull, and full-dull. Required lengths.
Terms: Net 30 days f.o.b. point of shipment; title to pass to buyer on delivery of goods to carrier. Domestic transportation charges prepaid with transportation allowed at lowest published rate to all points east of the Mississippi River.

POLYESTER

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Textile Fibers Dept.
Current Prices

"Dacron"* Staple and Tow

Denier	Luster	Type	Length	Tow Bundle	1st Gr.
1.25	Semidull	54	1¼"-3"		$1.56
1.5	Semidull	54	1¼"-3" & Tow	375M-600M	1.51
3.0	Semidull	54	1¼"-4½" & Tow	375M-500M	1.41
3.0	Semidull	64	1¼"-4½" & Tow	375M-500M	1.51
4.5	Semidull	54	1¼"-4½" & Tow	375M-500M	1.41
6.0	Semidull	54	1¼"-4½" & Tow	375M-500M	1.41

* Type:
Type 54—Semi Dull, Normal Tenacity.
Type 64—Pill Resistant more Dyeable Staple for Worsted & Rayon Blends.
Terms: Net 30 Days.
F. O. B. Shipping Point—Freight prepaid our route to points east of the Mississippi River within the continental limits of the United States, for points west of the Mississippi River freight allowed to the Mississippi River crossing nearest purchaser's mill if shipped overland, or port of exit of purchaser's choice east of Mississippi River.

POLYVINYL ACETATE

American Viscose Corp.

Effective October 1, 1956

"Vinyon"® Staple

3.0 denier	½" unopened	$.80 per lb.
3.0 "	1¼" unopened	.80 per lb.
3.0 "	1¼" opened	.90 per lb.
3.0 "	2" opened	.90 per lb.
3.0 "	2" unopened	.80 per lb.
5.5 "	1" opened	.90 per lb.
5.5 "	3½" opened	.90 per lb.
5.5 "	3½" unopened	.80 per lb.

Terms: Net 30 days.

SARAN FIBERS

The Saran Yarns Company — Odenton, Maryland

The Hall Company (Selling Agent)
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Current Prices:

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Type	Denier	Natural	Colors
2N	22	$0.70	$0.75
2N	16	.74	.79
3Q*	22	.63	.67

In any staple length 1½ to 6". Also 45 denier, 7" cut.
* For carpets and industrial fabrics.
F.O.B. Odenton, Maryland.
Terms: net 30 days.

METALLICS

Textile Fibers Dep't

The Dow Chemical Co., James River Div.
Williamsburg, Va.
Lurex Yarn Division Current Prices

Lurex-MM (Made with Metalized Mylar)

Guage	Width	Yield	Price Gold & Silver	Price Standard Colors and Multicolors
Silver Only				—
				—
				—
				—
150	1/128"	38,000	10.90	
150	1/100"	29,500	10.65	
150	1/64"	19,000	8.35	
150	1/50"	14,500	8.20	On Request
150	1/32"	9,500	8.05	
150	1/16"	4,750	7.90	

Lurex-MF (Mylar-Foil-Mylar) April 28, 1958

Guage	Width	Yield	Price Gold & Silver	Price Standard Colors and Multicolors
150	1/100"	25,000	$8.95	$9.30
150	1/64"	17,200	5.70	6.30
150	1/50"	12,500	5.60	6.15
150	1/32"	8,600	5.50	6.00
150	1/16"	4,000	5.45	5.85

Lurex (Regular, "Butyrate") July 1, 1957

Guage	Width	Yield	Price Gold & Silver	Price Standard Colors and Multicolors
260	1/100"	16,400	$4.50	
260	1/80"	13,000	4.00	
260	1/64"	10,500	3.35	
260	1/50"	8,200	3.25	On Request
260	1/32"	5,200	3.00	
260	1/16"	2,600	2.85	

A. Lurex, Lurex-MM and Lurex-MF are the registered trade-marks of The Dobeckmun Company. Lurex-MM is covered by U. S. Patent #2714569, Serial #267,108. Multicolor is Patent Pending. Mylar is DuPont's polyester film.
B. Standard Colors:

L-941	Scarlet	L-981	Pink Opal
L-984	Turquoise	L-942	Peacock Blue
L-940	Emerald Green	L-983	Violet
L-861	Bronze	L-978	Gunmetal
2A-1	Multicolor	3A-2	Multicolor
4A-5	Multicolor	4A-7	Multicolor
6A-1	Multicolor	6A-2	Multicolor
L-869	Fuchsia	L-982	Blueflower
L-935	Royal Blue	L-980	Apple Green
L-1008	Purple	L-933	Copper
L-850	Jet	L-1007	Green Gold
3A-3	Multicolor	1A-3	Multicolor
4A-14	Multicolor	4A-4	Multicolor
6A-3	Multicolor	4A-15	Multicolor
		3A-4	Multicolor

René Bouvet

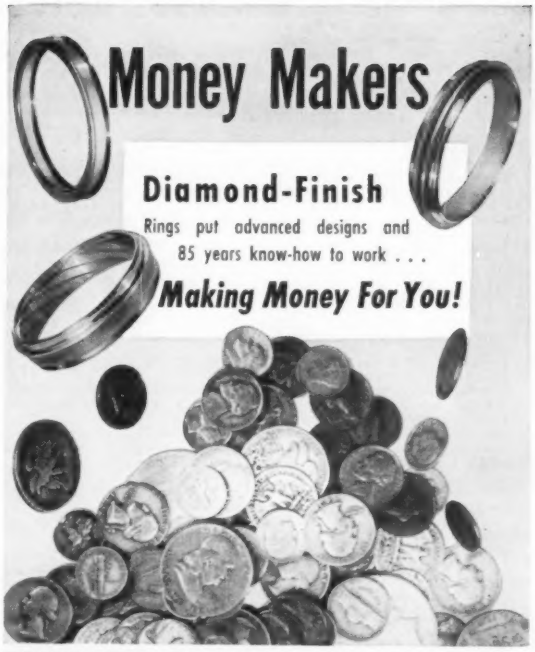
Bouvet to Be Consultant

René Bouvet, who recently retired from the technical and textile service department of American Viscose Corp. after 19 years service, plans to make himself available to the textile industry as a consultant. His range of activities as a consultant will be in all textile matters from fiber to fabric, and also machinery.

Following a vacation this summer, Bouvet is slated for a part-time position with Nopco Chemical Co., starting December 1. In May, 1959, he will tour Europe. Upon his return he will be available for additional assignments as a consultant.

Design Ideas Hunted

Departure of two of its home consultants on a tour of the American scene marked the launching of Celanese Corp.'s 1959 fall home fabrics campaign. As in previous missions, the consultants, John and Earline Brice, will collect color samples, swatches, handicrafts and art objects for eventual showing to fabric converters. They, in turn will be invited to create their interpretations of the American idea in fabrics of Celanese acetate fibers—Celaperm, Fortisan and Arnel.



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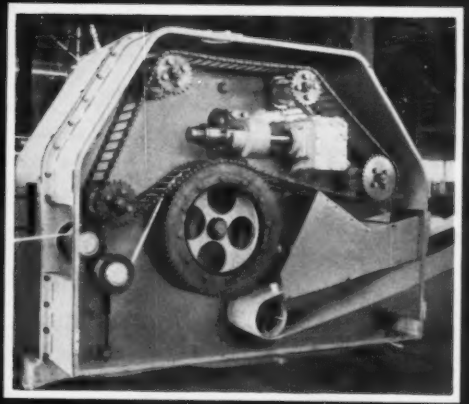
The latest cutter for synthetic staple fibres
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(U.S. Patent applied for)
Representative for overseas
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15, Dojima-Funadaiku-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka, Japan.
Maker:
BOKI SEIZO COMPANY, LTD.

C. Other colors available on a *custom basis only* for which a minimum firm order of 150 lbs. is required.
Regular color prices will apply.
After approval of color swatch, one sample run of 10 lbs. or over can be ordered with an up-charge of $2.00 per lb. over regular color prices.
D. Lurex-MM, Lurex-MF and regular Lurex is supplied on disposable spools having plastic end plugs with ⅜" I.D. holes. Spools contain approx. 1 lb. of yarn.
E. Cases contain 6 "LUR-PAKS". Each "LUR-PAK" contains 6 one pound spools.
Weight Data: 1 case 1 lb. spools, gross wt. approx. 44 lbs.—tare wt. approx. 10 lbs.—net wt. approx. 34 lbs.
F. Yields are subject to variation of plus or minus 5%.
G. Terms: 1% 10 days from date of invoice, net 30 days, F.O.B. Cleveland, Ohio. Minimum freight allowed on shipments of 100 pounds and over.
H. Quantity Discount 2,000 to 5,000 lbs., 3%—5,000 lbs. and over, 5%.
Quantity Discounts on request

Lurex Staple

	#260 Butyrate	#150-MF	#150-MM	#100-MM
Straight	$3.00	$5.55	$7.65	$9.50
Crimped	3.10	5.65	7.75	9.60

A. Widths—1/64", 1/100", 1/120", 1/200".
B. Lengths—½" to 6½" in increments of ⅛".
C. Colors—Gold, Silver, others on request.
D. Put-Up: Cartons containing approx. 20# net, 23# gross.
E. Terms: 1% 10 days, net 30 days, F.O.B. Haverhill, Mass. No freight allowed.

Fairtex Corporation

1808 Liberty Life Building
Charlotte 2, N. C.
January 23, 1958

1. Fairtex No. 260 (butyrate)—gold, silver and copper.

Width	Yield (Per Pound)	Price (Per Pound)
1/120"	21,000	$4.75
1/80"	13,000	4.00
1/64"	10,800	3.35
1/50"	8,400	3.25
1/32"	5,300	3.00
1/16"	2,600	2.85
1/8"	1,300	2.70

2. Fairtex with Mylar* No. 100V (2 ply), (metallized type)—silver only.

1/100"	48,000	$13.25
1/80"	37,000	11.40
1/64"	31,000	10.40
1/50"	24,200	10.15
1/32"	15,500	9.80

Fairtex with Mylar* No. 150V (3 ply), (metallized type)—gold, silver and copper.

1/100"	32,000	$10.65
1/80"	25,000	9.25
1/64"	21,000	8.35
1/50"	16,400	8.20
1/32"	10,500	8.05

3. Fairtex with Mylar* No. 150F, (foil type)—gold, silver and copper.

1/100"	28,000	$7.75
1/80"	21,450	7.00
1/64"	17,200	5.70
1/50"	13,400	5.60
1/32"	8,600	5.50
1/16"	4,300	5.45

4. General Information:
a. Staple available upon request on above types.
b. Above types also available supported with Nylon, Fortisan or other synthetics.
c. Colors available on above upon request at slight additional cost.
d. Quantity discounts on above prices.
e. Fairtex is supplied on 1 lb. disposable spools—48 spools per case and on ½ lb. disposable spools—100 spools per case.

Metlon Corp.

Effective April 28, 1958

Metlon*-Mylar** Price List

Metlon* F-Mylar (Foil Laminated)

Width	Yards Per Lb. (Plus or minus 5%)	Price Per Lb. Gold or Silver	Standard Colors
1/120"	32,200	$9.80	$10.15
1/80"	21,500	7.10	7.45
1/64"	17,200	5.70	6.30
1/50"	13,500	5.60	6.15
1/32"	8,600	5.50	6.00
1/16"	4,300	5.45	6.00
1/8"	2,150	5.45	6.00

Quantity Discounts: 2,000 lbs.—3%
5,000 lbs.—5%

To earn discount, quantity ordered must be withdrawn within 90 days from date of order.
Terms: 1% 10 days, net 30. F.O.B. Providence, Rhode Island. Minimum freight allowed on shipments of 100 lbs. or over.
Put Up: Plastic Disposable Spools.
Minimum Order: One case (approximately 40 lbs. net). Smaller quantities subject to surcharge.
Palletizing: On request, shipments of 4 cases or more will be palletized without additional charge.
Prices apply to continental U. S. A., Canada and Mexico.
* Metlon's registered trademark for non-tarnishing metallic yarn.
** DuPont's registered trademark for polyester film.

Reynolds Metals Co.

Reynolds Aluminum Yarns
January 29, 1958

200 Series

φ PRICE PER POUND—48 THRU 1,999 POUNDS

	PRODUCT NUMBER	WIDTH	APPROX. YIELDS IN LINEAL YDS. PER LB.	(1) Standard Colors	(2) Special Colors	(3) Non-Standard Colors	(4) Multi-Colors
Acetate-Butyrate	204	1/8"	1,350	$2.80	$3.05	$3.05	$3.05
	204	1/16"	2,700	2.85	3.10	3.10	3.10
	204	1/32"	5,400	3.00	3.25	3.25	3.25
	204	1/50"	8,450	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.50
	204	1/64"	10,800	3.35	3.60	3.60	3.60
	204	1/80"	13,500	4.00	4.25	4.25	4.25
Mylar-Foil	230	1/8"	1,450	$5.60	$5.95	$5.95	$5.95
	230	1/16"	2,900	5.75	6.10	6.10	6.10
	230	1/32"	5,800	5.90	6.25	6.25	6.25
	230	1/50"	9,050	6.05	6.40	6.40	6.40
	230	1/64"	11,600	6.20	6.55	6.55	6.55
	230	1/80"	14,450	7.25	7.60	7.60	7.60
Mylar-Foil	235	1/8"	2,150	$5.35	$5.70	$5.70	$5.70
	235	1/16"	4,300	5.45	5.85	5.85	5.85
	235	1/32"	8,600	5.50	6.00	6.00	6.00
	235	1/50"	13,400	5.60	6.15	6.15	6.15
	235	1/64"	17,200	5.70	6.30	6.30	6.30
	235	1/80"	21,450	7.00	7.35	7.35	7.35
Mylar-Foil	215	1/8"	1,730	$5.30	$5.65	$5.65	$5.65
	215	1/16"	3,460	5.45	5.80	5.80	5.80
	215	1/32"	6,920	5.60	5.95	5.95	5.95
	215	1/50"	10,800	5.75	6.10	6.10	6.10
	215	1/64"	13,840	5.90	6.25	6.25	6.25
	215	1/80"	17,270	6.95	7.30	7.30	7.30

Reymet Staple: Foil Mylar $6.00 per lb.
Metallized Mylar: $10.50 per lb. These can be cut in width to 1/220", also full range of Colors.
(1) Standard Yarn Colors: Silver and Gold.
φ (2) Special Yarn Colors: Refer to Products Supervisor, Special Foil Products located at Richmond, Va.
(3) Non-Standard Yarn Colors: Refer to Products Supervisor, Special Foil Products located at Richmond, Virginia.
(4) Multi-Colors: One or two colors.
φ Quantity Discounts to be applied on invoice:
5,000 lbs. and over less 5%.
2,000 thru 4,999 lbs. less 3%.
Items can be grouped for quantity price provided each is held to a minimum of 250 pounds. No grouping for less than 250 pounds.
Minimum acceptable orders for standard and special colors is 48 pounds per size and color.
Minimum acceptable order for non-standard colors is 150 pounds per size and color.

AVAILABLE PACKAGES:
Following types available:
Die-cast aluminum spools with straight flange; 3" O.D., 3¼" traverse. Each spool contains approximately 8 ounces of yarn. These spools, billed at $.40 each are returnable for credit in good condition, F.O.B. Reynolds Metals Company, 11th & Byrd Streets, Richmond, Virginia.
No charge returnable plastic spools with 3¼" O.D., 4⅛" traverse. Each spool contains approximately 1 pound of yarn. These spools are returnable for credit @ $.02 each F.O.B. customer's plant. Subject to inspection and count of seller.
Tin spools with straight flange with 3" O.D., 3¼" traverse. Each spool contains approximately 8 ounces of yarn. These spools, billed at $.10 each are returnable for credit in good condition, F.O.B. Reynolds Metals Company, 11th & Byrd Streets, Richmond, Virginia.

PACKING:
36 spools per corrugated fiber carton, size 18-1/16" x 14-1/16" x 11".

ORDERING DATA:
Specify Product, Width, Color and Type of Spool.

Aluminized Series

PRODUCT NUMBER	WIDTH	APPROX. YIELDS IN LINEAL YARDS PER POUND	PRICE PER POUND 48 THRU 1999 POUNDS
250	1/32"	10,000	$8.05
250	1/50"	15,650	8.20
250	1/64"	20,000	8.35
250	1/80"	25,000	10.25
255	1/32"	15,500	$9.80
255	1/50"	24,200	10.15
255	1/64"	31,000	10.40
255	1/80"	38,700	12.40

250 offered in silver and gold.
255 offered in silver only.
Quantity discounts to be applied on invoice:
2,000 lbs. and over less 3%.
5,000 lbs. and over less 5%.
Sizes can be grouped for quantity price providing each is held to a minimum of 250 lbs.
No grouping for less than 250 lbs. Minimum acceptable order is 48 pounds per item.

AVAILABLE PACKAGES:
Following types available.
Die-cast aluminum spools with straight flange, 3" O.D., 3¼" traverse. Each spool contains approximately 8 ounces of yarn. These spools, billed at $.40 each, are returnable for credit in good condition, F.O.B. Reynolds Metals Company, 11th and Byrd Streets, Richmond, Virginia.
No charge returnable plastic spools with 3¼" O.D., 4⅛" traverse. Each spool contains approximately 1 pound of yarn. These spools are returnable for credit @ $.02 each, F.O.B. customer's plant. Subject to inspection and count of seller.
Tin spools with straight flange with 3" O.D., 3¼" traverse. Each spool contains approximately 8 ounces of yarn. These spools, billed at $.10 each, are returnable for credit in good condition, F.O.B. Reynolds Metals Company, 11th and Byrd Streets, Richmond, Virginia.

PACKING:
36 spools per corrugated fiber carton, size 15¼" x 14½" x 11".

ORDERING DATA:
Specify Product, Color, Width, and Type of Spool.

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8 Inches	52.00

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

Courtaulds (Alabama) Incorporated, a manufacturer of Cellulose fiber, located on the Gulf Coast, a company with world wide organization, has vacancies in its Textile Research and Development Department for chemists, physicists, textile technologists and textile engineers to work both in the laboratory and in the field on problems related to fiber utilization, mainly, but not entirely in the textile industry. Here are challenging and rewarding opportunities for Bachelors, Masters and PhD's both with and without broad experience in the textile field. The vacancies cover a wide range of salaries, with liberal fringe benefits. Please send a detailed resume of your education and experience to Director of Industrial Relations, Courtaulds (Alabama) Inc., P. O. Box 1076, Mobile, Alabama.

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MODERN TEXTILES MAGAZINE

Calendar of Coming Events

Oct. 1—AATT monthly meeting. Della Robbia Room, Hotel Vanderbilt, New York, N. Y.
Oct. 1-2—National Cotton Council, Chemical Finishing Conference. Washington, D. C.
Oct. 6-10—Southern Textile Exposition. Greenville, S. C.
Oct. 9-10—North Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association annual meeting. Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.
Oct. 10—Southern Textile Overseers Association. Greenville, S. C.
Oct. 11—Textile Operating Executives of Georgia. A. French Textile School, Atlanta, Ga.
Oct. 13-15—ASME-ASLE Lubrication Conference. Statler Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.
Oct. 13-15—Atlanta Merchandise Mart Fall Intermediate Market. Atlanta, Ga.
Oct. 13-16—National Industrial Packaging, Handling and Shipping Show. The Coliseum, Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 14-17—ASTM Committee D-13 on Textiles. Sheraton-McAlpin Hotel, New York, N. Y.
Oct. 15-25—International Textile Machinery Exhibition. Belle View, Manchester, England.
Oct. 20-24—46th National Safety Congress. Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 21-22—1958 Cotton Spinner-Breeder Conference. Lubbock, Texas.
Oct. 23-24—Southern Textile Methods and Standards Assoc. Clemson House, Clemson, S. C.
Oct. 25—Alabama Textile Operating Executives fall meeting. Thach Auditorium, Auburn, Ala.
Oct. 28-29—Institute of Textile Technology Technical Advisory Committee and Board of Trustees meetings. Charlottesville, Va.
Oct. 28-31—Carded Yarn Assoc. annual meeting. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
Oct. 30-Nov. 1—AATCC National Convention. Hotel Conrad Hilton, Chicago, Ill.
Nov. 5—AATT monthly meeting. Della Robbia Room, Hotel Vanderbilt, New York, N. Y.
Nov. 7-8—Textile Seminar sponsored by University of Georgia Division of Clothing and Textiles in Extension, Teaching, and Research. Georgia Center for Continuing Education, Athens, Ga.
Nov. 8—Georgia Textile Operating Executives, Fall meeting. A. French Textile School, Atlanta, Ga.
Nov. 17-19—Narrow Fabrics Institute, annual meeting. Hotel Roosevelt, New York, N. Y.
Dec. 3—AATT monthly meeting. Della Robbia Room, Hotel Vanderbilt, New York, N. Y.

1959

Jan. 7—AATT monthly meeting. Della Robbia Room, Hotel Vanderbilt, New York, N. Y.
Jan. 20-30—Plant Maintenance & Engineering Show. International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 26-29—International Heating & Air Conditioning Exposition. Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb. 3-5—Reinforced Plastics Div. of Society of the Plastics Industry 14th Annual Technical & Management Conference. Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
Feb. 4—AATT monthly meeting. Della Robbia Room, Hotel Vanderbilt, New York, N. Y.
Mar. 4—AATT monthly meeting. Della Robbia Room, Hotel Vanderbilt, New York, N. Y.
Mar. 19-21—American Cotton Manufacturers Institute annual convention. Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla.
Apr. 1—AATT monthly meeting. Della Robbia Room, Hotel Vanderbilt, New York, N. Y.
Apr. 29-30—The Fiber Society, Inc. spring meeting. Fontana Village, N. C.

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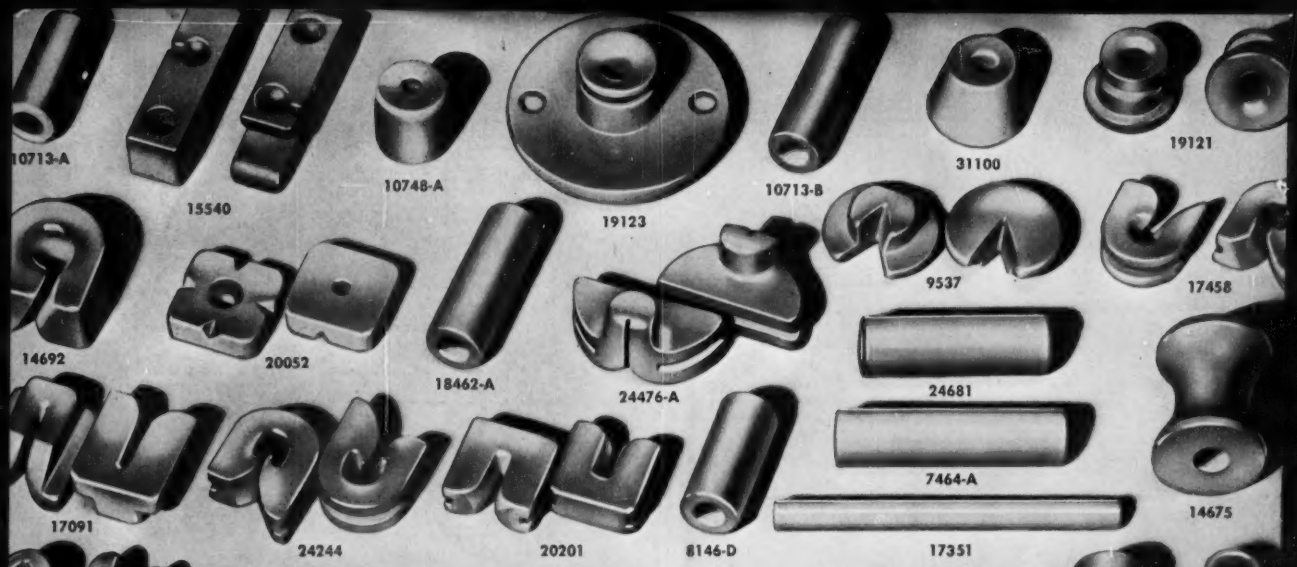

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